HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,274—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUFSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Sep.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.........X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	P. Messa	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,217	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th Sept. on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m. calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 7th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles......................" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	10th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct.	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th "	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	28th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to oxidize.

Rs. 23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
70, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1904, AT 9 P.M.
AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
30 PERFORMERS.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
For further particulars see future Advts.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
AT 6-15 P.M.
IN THE TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats	Re. 1.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANABHOY BAPUJI MULLAY is NO LONGER in the SERVICE of the Undersigned and the Powers of Attorney given to him and dated the 3rd September, 1897, and the 8th February, 1901, are hereby CANCELLED.

SOLE EXECUTOR of the Estates of
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Bombay, 5th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India will be held in the room of the United Service Institution of India, Simla on MONDAY, the 12th September 1904, at 5 P.M., The Central Committee will present its report showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

C. J. BAMBER, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Honorary Secretary.
Pasteur Institute of India.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1904.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rupees 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 7th September 1904 and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1904.

7. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1904, at the time of issue of Debentures.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1904.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th September, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALL NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & CO.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency,
particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th inst at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction, at the Bejou, Middle Colaba, next to the Post Office, the valuable teakwood French-polished dining room, drawing and bedroom furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, gents' bicycle, table ornaments, lamps etc. the property of A. SEEGEMANN Esq

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. C. R. HOPPLEWELL, has THIS DAY SEVERED ALL CONNECTION with our Firm.

F. R. HILL & CO.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

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CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines, marvellous bargains in accessories. Post free. 80 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

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LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER,
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903	
ISSUED FOR..................	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......	£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Just unpacked Silk and Cotton Voile, French Chiffon Muslins and Laces, &c, &c.—CALLIAN MOTEE & Co. Bombay.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues, Birds and Parrots' Cages in varieties. Come early and try your luck at DUBASH'S, 97, Medow's Street. Most Liberal Discount.

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of an English University, to teach English, Games, Riding, &c., to the four young sons of an Indian Prince, for about six months. Salary up to Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Board and lodgings free. Apply, with copies of testimonials to "1320 S." Advt, Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns. at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla No 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
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HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
3% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
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The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld. Bombay.

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Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

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At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

TRADE MARK BEST BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MW MADE IN AUSTRIA

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Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

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A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing: so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

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N. BELVADI,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Kaira, 29th August, 1904.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND..............	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........................	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.
" 12 "	5 "	p. a.
" 2 years	5½ "	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager.

Esplanade Road.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
D. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BOMBAY.

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WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE
MOTOR
MANIA.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.
have decided to give
a Prize of
One Hundred Rupees

for the most attractive poem on the above subject which reaches them on or before 15th September next. The Directors reserve the right to publish, as an advertisement or otherwise, any poem received. Other prizes will be given for such poems as are worthy of special merit, or which may be used for publication. Poems must be limited to twenty lines, and the Directors are to be the sole judges in the competition. Rejected poems cannot be returned.

The
Bombay Motor Car Co.,
Limited,
11, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ult., arrived at Brindis yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-8 ex	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	closed	=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= — 1
Berlin	20·44 3-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	closed	=
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-2 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= — 1-8

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-2 S-O. done firm.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·46 — 18. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·65	5·57	5·54
—16	—16	—15
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·52	5·50	5·50
—15	—15	—15
Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·50	5·51	5·51
—15	—14	—14

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 3rd September, 1904 :—

Cotton	554 bales.
Wheat	38,361 cwts.
Linseed	11,773 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,196 "
Gingellyseed	928 "
Poppyseed	3,171 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	2,351 "
Rice	103 "
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	5,286 "
Mowraseed	3,259 "
Gram	3,812 "
Joowar	11,123 "
Maize	189 "
	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	190,000
Stock in London	30,000
Total visible supply	610,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	186,000
Total quantity in sight	24,750

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-16
Bar Silver	26 1-4

BOMBAY, SEPT. 5.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		133 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	185 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER,—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·12
1st Settlement 30th September 98·10
Bombay Market tone-easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

Bank of Bombay Cash Balance 14 lakhs up.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone firm. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 6 12 0 to 6 13 6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 5 0 to 5 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready 6 4 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 24 0 0 to 25 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad...... Rs. 29 1-4
Club No. 1 ...... Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	2,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·53	5·52	5·49
—7	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·47	5·45	5·45
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·45	5·46	5·43
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The local market is firm with the Sutta quotations again Rs. 2 to 3 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 3rd September, as compared with the statement of the 27th Aug. :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 27. Rs.	Sept. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,00	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,25,471	45,72,737
Public Deposits at Branches	40,39,818	35,09,211
Other Deposits	6,02,27,273	6,55,59,080
Post Bills	22,880	24,336
Sundries	13,66,126	14,03,553
Rs...	8,91,81,568	9,34,88,667
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,10,150	1,36,90,166
Other authorised Securities	9,36,607	13,54,357
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,02,279	68,13,458
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,81,828	1,33,03,812
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,40,909	2,67,09,681
Dead Stock	3,09,110	3,09,141
Stamps and Stationery	2,823	2,795
Balances with other Banks	14,87,984	1 36,200
Sundries	62,122	90,001
Cash	2,84,47,756	2,92,59,136
Rs.	8,91,81,568	9,34,88,667

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

KEOGH—August 22, at Karachi, the wife of Captain J H Keogh, R. A. of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.

BERKELEY—August 29, at Chittagong, the wife of A M Berkeley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HEWSON—August 30, at the Station Hospital, Allahabad, after a long and painful illness. Charles Mumford, Conductor, Ordnance Department, age 32 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 8-14m., 8-0a. Low water, 1-17m., 2-22a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

There will be a game of Polo at 5-15 p.m.

SHORTHAND.—Mr. Amritrao Nanabhai Vagal, of the Judicial Department of the Bombay Secretariat, has been granted Pitman's Shorthand Teacher's certificate by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons London.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispinsary during the month of August was 469 of whem were 67 adult males, 162 adult females and 240 children.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection :—One spotted deer (cervus axis) by Mr. E. R. Smetham and one Indian antelope (Antelope Cervicapra) by Mr. C. M. Bhesania.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, was 6,111 the daily average being 197 new admissions 1,422, Parsees 684, Hindoos 3,583, Mahomedans, 1,512, Christians 332. Fiftytwo children were vaccinated.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Dadabhai Edulji Kanga, residing in Ghoga Street, has reported to the Bombay Police that his son Bomanji, aged 9, who had been ailing for some time past, has been missing from home since Saturday. The lad had declared himself tired of life and often said he would commit suicide.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSAARY, FORT, —During the month of August the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,259. Amoug them the number of new admissions was 881 : classified as stated belows :—Men 582 women 138 children 181. The average daily attendance was 105.

AN UNMANAGEABLE HORSE.—Near a stable at Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, while a horse, belonging to Mr. Dosabhai J. Mistri was being attached to a carriage. The animal became restive, and kicking at the poles, broke loose, ran towards DeLima Street, knocking down a Hindoo woman named Nirabai, aged 30, who was seriously injured. She was conveyed to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

BURNT NEAR THE FIRE-PLACE.—Emily Charlotte Myer, a Goanese girl aged 3 residing in Kasar Gully, Mazagon, with her parents, while playing near the fire-place, on Sunday evening, had her clothes accidentally on fire, and before her mother could come up to her assistance, sustained severe burns. The girl was removed to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and officers, the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

March	Olympia	Clark
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
American Sketch	Way Down in Tennessee	Knowles
Dance	Japanese	Tromai
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Valse	Andalusian Dreams of Love	Friedemann

BENCH OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—A bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr James Macdonald (Chairman) Mr Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgey, Mr K Subramani Iyer and the Hon. Mr. Vithuldas D. Thackersay assembled yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court and disposed of a number of cases under the Police Act and the Act for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In one case the accused was sentenced to five days rigorous imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly. In other cases the punishment inflicted ranged from a fine of Rs. 5 to 4 annas. In all twenty-seven cases were disposed of.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Armond Behic will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6 a. m, on Thursday the 8th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s. s. Franz Ferdinand, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, per extra s. s. Lalpoora will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.

A DISHONEST MALI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas Inspector Bodley charged a mali named Bhagvat Sonu with theft of a rupee from the pocket of Mr. G. A. Gooding, an assistant in the employ of Messrs Coutts and Co., Shipping Agents. It appeared that on the 3rd instant when Mr. Gooding had left his vest-coat in his room at his place of business at Colaba he returned to find after his tiffin that a rupee was missing from his vest-pocket. A butler deposed to having seen the accused go into Mr. Gooding's room The accused who pleaded not guilty could not satisfactorily explain why he had been there. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Matarpakady Road, Mazagon, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, for Bombay conducted an inques relative to the death of Govind Tookaram, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a dock labourer and lived at Mazagon. He had been ailing for the last two months and was unable to attend to his work. During the last week he was much depressed and neglected to take his food. On Friday afternoon, he rushed out of his house and jumped into a well close by. The police were informed who dragged the well, but failed to recover the body. On Sunday afternoon the body rose to the the water and was removed by the police. There were no marks of violences on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE MR. MOTIBHAI MANIBHAI JASBHAI.—The many friends of the late Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai will be sorry to learn of the untimely death of his elder son Mr. Motibhai which event occurred at Petlad last Thursday. Mr. Motibhai was a graduate of the Bombay University. After taking his degree he entered service in the Junagadh State where he served in different departments. Soon after H. H. the Rao of Cutch gave him an appointment and Mr. Motibhai at the time of his death held the post of the Hazur Secretary. He was only 35 years old. He had made himself a great favourite of His Highness, who was pleased to ask his Bombay Agent Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi to proceed to Petlad with Sir Bhalchahdra Krishna and they accordingly went there, but in spite of the greatest attention Mr. Motibhai succumbed. He leaves a brother Mr. Hirabhai, B.A. Bar.-at-Law, a young widow and a host of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

A STEAMER SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.—The steamer Clematis of net register 2,329 tons and gross register 3,640 tons owned by Messrs Joseph Robinson and Sons of North Shields put back to Bombay owing to damage she sustained when off the Arabian coast by grounding on a sand bank. She was loaded in Karachi, with a cargo of wheat of about 5,800 tons for Birkenhead on account of Messrs Ralli Brothers. She arrived here on Saturday last, when she at once entered the Victoria Dock and commenced discharging her cargo, the unloading being finished in thirty-five working hours. This was a smart piece of work on the part of the stevedores Messrs Ruttanji Bomanji and Co., for, had it not been for their quick discharging of the cargo, it was feared she would have sunk in the dock. The vessel is now in the dry dock undergoing a survey of the damage which is considered to be very serious. The local agents for the vessel are Messrs James Mackintosh, and Co. of Apollo Street.

BORAHS CHARGED WITH GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Valia Musaji and Adamji Nurbhoy, Borahs, with keeping a common gaming-house in Doctor Street, and Infali Jivaji and ten other Borahs with gaming therein with money and cards Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The defence was that Sunday being a Hindoo holiday, the accused were at leisure and playing with cards and money in a Jamatkhana, which was not a common gaming-house, and by which the first two accused had neither gain nor profit. They were playing what was called the "Sat Hatho Bavanio Kote." The last accused said he had gone to the place to see his son, who was a student in a school in the same place. He was standing at a distance of thirty feet from the players, but was taken up by the police along with the others. The inquiry was adjourned.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.—Tookaram Appa a registration peon, doing duty in Sion Section, while returning to Matoonga after visiting the cemetery at Rawli Hill on Sunday evening, noticed the dead body of a Hindu lying near the Tansa main. The deceased was lying on his back with his right arm on his side and the left arm a little extended. There was a wound on the right eye and another above it on the forehead, while the edge of the right ear was torn. The skull appeared to have been fractured. The deceased was dressed in a guernsey, a waist-coat and a white dhotur. His cap was lying by the side of his head. The top of his head was sprinkled with some white stuff. The peon proceeded to the Foot-KaTalao Chowkey and reported the matter to the police. Superintendent Williamson repaired to the spot and instituted an inquiry but no one came forward to indentify the deceased. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of about thirty-five years of age. The body was quite stiff and decomposed and must have been lying there for twelve hours before it was discovered. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue and the information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to claim it. Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry last evening at the Morgue, regarding the death of the deceased. After the evidence of the registration peon was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI WOMAN.—At Naigaum, yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Manockbai, aged thirty-six, wife of Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji Tumboowalia, a tent merchant residing at Parel. The evidence given by the husband went to show that for the last fourteen months the deceased had been suffering from an abscess. The abscess burst and she was in great pain and for the last week she had been out of her mind. She often said that the pain was unbearable and morphia and chloral were occasionally administered to her. She was attended by Dr. Parekh, and Dr. Dimmock and others. She had been married for the last twenty two years and for the last six months she lived with her mother at Naigaum. On Friday last the husband took the deceased to his house at Parel, as she was out of her senses and very weak. On Sunday afternoon the husband went out leaving the deceased in charge of her sister and two sons. When he returned about three hours after, he found the deceased lying in her bed unconscious and breathing heavily. Dr. Batliwalla was summoned, who examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. As her condition was considered to be hopeless, the husband took her to her mother's house at Naigaum, where she died at 8 o'clock in the evening. It appeared that the husband kept a small dispensary, which was not kept under lock and key and any one in the house could have access to it. About 5 o'clock in the evening the deceased went into the dispensary and having picked up a bottle containing laudanum drank the greater part of its contents with the result above stated. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDER.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON LADIES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chhabildas, one Laxman Ramji, stood charged with criminal trespass in the house of one Mr. Bomanji Bezonji Palkhiwalla residing in the first Marine Lines Street. It appears that the accused on the night of the 25th ultimo entered the house where slept on the ground-floor two Parsee ladies named Dosibai and Jaiji. The former lady was aroused by the accused, who, attacked her seizing her by the throat to prevent her shouting. A struggle ensued between the lady and the accused whereupon the other lady BaiJaiji was awakened and the accused was seen trying to take a gold bangle from the wrist of Bai Dosibai. The accused became desperate and assaulted the second lady too. Eventually with outside assistance the accused was arrested. The prisoner who had previous convictions against him was found guilty. The Magistrate remarked that the assault on the ladies was of a very serious character. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with solitary confinement for three months.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th August. Dale Marshall, engineer, of 30, Winchcombe street, Cheltenham, and John Francis Carr, engineer, of 40, St. Leonards road, Exter, for improvements in and connected with means for locking nuts, bolts, studs, and the like. Rustomji Dadabhoy Palkhiwala, carriage builder, of Nos. 799 and 801, Girgaum road, Girgaum, Bombay, for improvements in the shafts of vehicles. Samuel Telford Dutton, signal engineer, of the East Indian Railway, Calcutta, for a combination of a signal lever controlling apparatus disengager and indicator. Albert Angelo Lacey, engineer, 91, Ripon street, Calcutta, for an automatic flush suitable for use in latrines. Herbert Wilfred Perry, executive engineer, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company and residing at Trinchinapoly, Madras, for an improved renewable rail. Srish Chundra Nandi, overseer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bogoola, for improvements in mason's and similar spirit levels.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. BARONET C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade maidan on Saturday last and resulted in a defeat to the B. C.C. by 17 runs. For the M. C. C. Mullajee took 5 wickets for 28 runs, all clean bowled. Peer Mahomed made rather a poor show behind the wickets or else the number of byes given would have been saved. For the home team Mistry captured 5 wickets for 81 runs. Bapasola would have been more successful had the fielding been up to his tricky deliveriers, Scores :—

B. C. C.

Bapasola, b Mullajee	12
H S Bhapco, b Mullajee	5
N M Mody, c Ghansar, b Tumboovala	5
B B Bhapoo, b Ali	13
B Mistry, b Ali	5
J Warden, not out	17
L Mehta, run out	4
Iranee, b Ali	2
Writer, b Mullajee	1
Doctor, b Mullajee	6
Masani, b Mullajee	0
Extras	19
Total	89

M. C. C.

Ali Shah, c Writer, b Bapasola	0
Gharsar, st b Mistry	4
Ismail, b Mistry	6
Syed Ahmed, c Mehta, b Bapasola	7
C M Ali, c Mehta, b Warden	23
K Tumboovalla, c Bapasola, b Mistry	30
Peer Mahomed, c Mehta, b Warden	3
J Mullajee, b Mistry	6
Barafvala, not out	1
Bustani, b Mistry	4
Parkar, b Bapasola	1
Extras	21
Total	106

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 10 wickets and 114 runs :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Diveker, not out	62
P K Telang, c Bharucha, b Doctor	106
L S Bhandare, not out	30
C V Mehta K A Date Bhataodeker Gotasker Reshimwalla Parshottam M D Pai D K Telang S G Patbare	To bat
Extras	11
Total	209

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Ruinager, b Mehta	4
Doctor, c Bhatavdeker, b Reshimwalla	45
Stevenson, b Date	8
Mehta, b Mehta	13
Vakil, c D K Telang, b Mehta	5
Devetra, st Diveker, b Mehta	11
Khumbata, st Diveker, b Mehta	2
Bharucha, b Mehta	0
Spencer, b Mehta	0
Sousa, b Mehta	0
Comonar, st Diveker, b Reshimwalla	0
Alcock, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	95

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury.

CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE.

Vishram Miajee and Vishram Bapu were charged with doing a rash and negligent act, on the 14th July last, in Rajapur Street, Stone Bunder, in connection with a scaffolding erected in the construction of a building for the Standard Oil Company, thereby causing the death of a woman named Janki, one of the labourers employed in carrying bricks and mortar to the brick layers engaged in the work. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Heerjibhoy Mr. J. Dalal, defended the accused.

Mr. N. N. Katrak, Superintendent in the employ of the Municipalty, was examined by Mr. Wadia who also called two natives L. C. E's as witnesses for the defence, who said that the materials used in the scaffolding were good materials such as are ordinarily used in the erection of scaffoldings in Bombay that the scaffolding was erected properly, and that they saw nothing rash or negligent in its erection.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, in addressing the jury, argued that it was for the prosecution to prove that the scaffolding was improperly erected, and that it fell down owing to the negligence of the accused in not having selected good materials for it. The accused according to their knowledge and experience, did take care in erecting the scaffolding. It appeared from the evidence that the accused Vishram took a contract to build a house from Messrs Gokhale and Kanga, architects, and they employed a muccadum Vishram Babajee, who had an experience of some thirty-five years in building houses. This muccadum, had stated that he used good materials in the erection of the scaffolding As it happened, the cause of the accident was that there was overloading on the scaffolding by materials and several women standing together at one part contrary to the instructions of the Muccadum. The women did not appear to have cared for the muccadum's warning, and the overloading caused the accident. Nobody saw that the scaffolding was in any danger. It was used for the special purpose of enabling the women to take up materials to the bricklayers. The accused used all the caution that men in their position usually did in Bombay. The witnesses for the defence had stated that the scaffolding was made of good materials, and that they saw no negligence in its erection. The second accused had not signed the contract. He was not a partner of the first accused, and he merely superintended the work. Mr. Kanga, L.C.E., had said that he had gone several times over the scaffolding and did not see anything wrong with it. Counsel asked the jury to give his clients the benefit of any doubt.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, remarked that it showed gross negligence on the part of those responsible for the construction of the scaffolding. The accused only had the right of constructing the scaffolding in connection with the building they had contracted to erect, and it was their duty to construct a proper scaffolding. The accused were partners, and they were equally responsible for the accident. The defence put forward that the scaffolding was erected in the manner common in Bombay was no defence at all. If others had done rash acts in Bombay, they would be liable for their acts if they were attended with evil consequences; but that was not the question before the jury. The question the jury had to consider was whether the accused were or were not negligent in the construction of the scaffolding in this instance. That was the first point raised by the defence, namely that there was nothing unusual in the construction of the scaffolding. Then the second point was that there was overloading in one part of the scaffolding where three or four women stopped talking Counsel contended that it was the duty of the accused to have provided against such a contingency, either by making the scaffolding sufficiently strong or by making rules which would have prevented their collecting together in any one part. There was a large labouring class in Bombay particularly women, working at three annas a day and it was necessary to protect them from the consequences of such accidents.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury said this was an important case in a city like Bombay where there was a large labouring population. The evidence showed that there was no supervision in the construction of these scaffoldings, which was a most surprising thing. But the jury were told to discard from their minds all sentimental considerations, and to take only a common sense view of the case which the evidence, in their opinion, had made out against the accused. Now the act which the accused were charged with doing, would be an act either of omission or commission. The case against them was that they used improper materials in the construction of the scaffolding, and that they put it up in an improper manner. According to the contract which the accused had signed they were bound to provide proper materials for the scaffolding. It was said that the contract was signed by only one of the accused as a member of the contractors' firm, but his lordship told the jury that the other partner was equally liable for the accident with the one who had signed the contract. His lordship reviewed the evidence called in the case, and told the jury to take a common sense view of the questions that were presented for their consideration.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into Court after about half an hour, the foreman said the jury unanimously found both the accused not guilty of the charges laid against them. The jury handed in the following rider—We are of opinion that provision should be made in the Municipal building bye-laws for the proper supervision of scaffoldings, so that there may not be such accidents in future.

The two accused were discharged.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Withoo Mahadu, a young Maratha, was charged with housebreaking on the night of the 3rd July last, and with theft of ornaments and other property of the value of about Rs. 359 belonging to Krishnaji Sadashiv. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebjee appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was not defended It appeared that the complainant, on hearing a cry of thief got up in his house at Gaewadi, Girgaum, and found that a door between his front and back rooms was closed. He had it opened by his aunt, and on looking round, found that one of the bars of a window in the back room had been broken, and entrance had been effected into the room. He then missed a box containing ornaments and other property. On looking in the compound of the house, he found some clothes lying scattered about on the ground. A neighbour of the complainant, on opening his door, had observed two men with a box in the compound of the house; he roused a cry and chased them, but they got over the wall and escaped. Prisoner was stopped by a policeman on suspicion and on his being searched, the complainant's ornaments were found in his dhotar, with a big rail concealed in his umbrella. The jury, after a short consultation found the prisoner not guilty; and he was discharged.

A SIMILAR OFFENCE.

Guffoor Husani was charged with house-breaking and theft of some ornaments belonging to Shaikh Yakoob Hakim from his house at Valpacady, Mazagon, on the 10th August last. Mr. N. B. Gujdar appeared for the prosecution. On the evening of the day in question the complainant left his house for the dock, leaving a boy in charge of his room. In consequence of information received he went back to the house soon afterwards, and found that his box was missing.

The trial was not finished when the Court adjourned until this morning.

BROUGHAM AND PAIR IN AN AREA.

AN exciting scene was witnessed at Palace-court Bayswater. A brougham and pair belonging to Mr. Dennis Samuels was standing outside his residence waiting to take him to the City. Suddenly, from some unexplained cause, the pair of horses bolted. The coachman unsuccessfully tried to stop them. The animals dashed along to the bottom of the Court, and crossed into Moscow-road, where the roadway is particularly narrow. They had no opportunity of turning, with the result that they crashed into a heavy iron railing surrounding Palace-court mansions. The animals carried away over twenty feet of the railings, together with the stone coping in which the rails were fixed, and dropped with the carriage twelve feet into the area below. Beyond a severe shaking the coachman escaped uninjured. The horses were only slightly injured, but the brougham was much damaged. The horses remained in the area for a considerable time.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Company's s s Pekin (Extra) left Moji Japan for Singapore on the 1st instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3419 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1353 tons, Captain A K G Tipper, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Sergt J and Mrs Shepherd, and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Sphinx		Comdr. Kemp			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Lt Comdr H C Somerville			Royal Navy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cutbush		23-8	M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett			K N & Co
Berkhall	238	Jones			J Mackintosh & Co
Victoria	3400	Haddock	Aden		P & O Co
Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
Trafalgar	2921	Crichton			Bombay Co
Bancoora	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	McLennon			T Morrison & Co
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Neuenfels	3651	Weseloh			Glade & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			W & A Graham & Co
City of Delhi	2525	Elliott			K N & Co
Itria	2282	Tice	Calcutta		M M & Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Lowenburg	3662	Luhde	Karachi	9-9	Glade & Co
D	Sultan	1731	Burmeisten	Zanzibar	8-9	A Strandes
E	Bullmouth	2607	Strattom	Karachi		W & A G & Co
K	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Mauritius	9-9	H C Joosub
L	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks	Durban	1-10	M M & Co
P	Lalpoora	2124	Forbes	Zanzibar	7-9	M M & Co
Q	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	10-9	B & P S N Co
	Alongside,					
L	Mahanadi	547	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
	HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.					
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-9	Shpd & Co
	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Dagfred	659	Milberg	Singapore	8-9	F F C'bell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Circassia	2124	Haig	L'pool	10-9	W & A G & Co
3	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	10-9	P & O Co
5	Flensburg		Sencor	Amsterdam	6-9	Volkart Bros
6	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-9	F R S N Co
7	F Ferdinand	3243	Matcovich	Calcutta	7-9	A L S N Co
9	Maroa	4451	Adams	Antwerp	6-9	K N & Co
10&11	Malta	[illegible]900	Peters	China	7-9	P & O Co
12	Clematis	2329	Monroe	Birkenhead		J Mackintosh
15	Muttra	4644	Anderson	Hull	10-9	M M & Co
16	Goalpara	1359	Tipper	P Gulf	6-9	M M & Co
16	Kapurthala	721	Watson	P Gulf	8-9	M M & Co

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Merton Hall s.	Prouse	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Itria, Tice, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goalpara, Tipper, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer E F Ferdinand, for China.
" Capri, for China.
" City of Delhi, for Liverpool
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Sutherland, arrived in London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Bombay mails of 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin (extra) left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on the 1st instant.

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Bombay, September 6.

1 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder on Thursday next, the 8th instant at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.
1823—B Raghavaya Farrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W
1324—K B Mehta—B F Mines vs J F Fernandes and another Smetham B and N.
1325—Cragie L and O—Narotham Morarjee Goculdas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—Smetham B and N and B Raghavaya.
1326-1327—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai vs Soner Laxmi—Tyabji D and Co.
1328—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhanrajmal Chimondas and others vs Chandrabhandas Chataram and others—D D Romer.
1329—Ardeshir H D and Co—Oodhavdram Nanabhai vs Hardevram Nanabhai and others—Dikshit D and S B Raghavaya.
1330—Bhalshanker K and G—The Ragnagor S and W M Co Ld vs Nandlal Hiralal—Malvi H and M.
1331—Payne and Co—S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co others—Craigie L and O and Smetham B and O.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

508-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Framroz Jamshed—Aga M B—Chothia—Part heard.
552-02—Wadia G and Co—Sha Ananda Shiva and Co vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and others—Matubhai J and M.
278-04—Wadia G and Co—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Colabala vs Sherinbai widow and others—Jamsetjee and R.
307-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gokaldas Khushalchund and others vs Guneshalal Khialiram and others
424-04—R P Mehta—Hirajee Dhaya Mahatre vs Gomitai widow and others—Chitris and M, and In person—For postponement
510-04—Mulla and M—Motilal and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Buldeodas Rampertab.
532-34—Mulla and M—Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Mistri and others.
570-04—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas K Valabdas vs Jethalal Purmanundas—Daphtary and F.
573-04—K J Bilimoria—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Usman and others vs Dhunjeeshaw Ruttenjee Contractor.
592-04—F P Pavri—Fatmabai widow vs Rahimtoola Hajee Essa and others—Payne and Co.
593-04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Hiralal Girdharial and another.
596-04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Mukunchund Balla.

Undefended New Long Cause

444-04—Motilal and Co—Hurkisen Panachund vs Jewandas Runchordas and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

492-02—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Soorajmull Johanmal—Tyebjee D and Co

Commercial cause.

386-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Kanga and P—For trial of an issue.
121—M B Chothia—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

502-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.
76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulieman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.
77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid.
612-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.
771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.
512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.
740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Daooba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.
221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.
474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Currumsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.
728-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chinwalla vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B K and G.
748-03—Motilal J and M—Jehangir Cursetjee vs Cawasjee Cursetjee—Bicknell M and M.
335-04—Mohitbhai J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Kanji and others—Craigie L and O and Little and Co

Before the PROTHONOTARY.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-01—In person—Heerabai widow vs Framjee Jamshedjee Kathock and others

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1904.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN, late Military Member of the Council, lectured some time ago before the Royal United Service Institution on the "Administration and Organisation of the Army in India." That lecture has now been reproduced in pamphlet form by Messrs. Kehiler and Co. of King William-Street, London, and is available to those who would learn something of the Army which holds for us this vast empire. Sir Edwin was once accused of pessimism in military affairs, but he declares himself optimist enough to believe that we have in India an army administration and organisation—the offspring of years of thought and labour—suited to the needs of the country; that, in the officers serving here we have a body of most capable and hard-working men and that in the Army of India, England possesses a military force which has given signal proof of its devotion and of its power to take part in the defence of the British Empire. At the same time Sir Edwin Collen places on record his conviction that the Indian Army is small enough for the work it may have to do. The development of the railway system, he remarks, has increased our power, but long of railway have to be maintained in security, and our aims should be to follow up the steps we have taken already, and render the army capable of larger expansion from the vast resources we possess, that we should strive more more to increase the Field Army, that we should never rest until India has become a perfect base of operations in the East and Far East, and that without sacrificing the truest interests of India, we should strive to unite more closely the Armies of the East and West. The Indian Army exists for the defence of India and the suppression of internal rebellion, but these objects are compatible with its power to take its place in the scheme of Imperial Defence. And we have been led very clearly to understand that, although India must support that Army, it is to be available for service in any part of the world wherever it may be called upon. Sir Edwin Collen might not have told us that whilst he held office at Simla, but he occupies a position of greater freedom and less responsibility now.

Quite thoughtfully Sir Edward Collen puts his figures in an appendix, and it is of interest to read his comparison of the Army of 1857 and of the present day. At that time it stood at forty-thousand European troops and 310,000 native troops. But to-day we have seventy-four thousand British troops, 158,000 native troops or with their reserves 183,000—a total of 257,000. But there is a second line of auxiliary forces, consisting of the Volunteers, to be reckoned as part of the British forces, the troops maintained by Native States for Imperial service, the regiments of the Frontier Militia and the corps of Military police, so that the total British forces including the Volunteers number 106,000 and native forces 227,000 a grand total of 333,000 as against 350,000 at the time of the Mutiny. Describing the administration of the Army, Sir Edwin observes that the first and central fact to fix upon is that the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown, and the Governor-General-in-Council, is by his warrant of appointment from the Sovereign, responsible for the superintendence, direction and control of the whole military government. The supreme authority rests with the Governor-General-in-Council, the Council being the Cabinet of the Indian Empire. Two military authorities share the burden of work between them, the Commander-in-chief and the military member of Council, the latter being responsible for the Army Departments of supply, transport, remounts, ordnance, military works and finance; thus leaving the Commander-in-Chief, whose colleague he is, free to command the Army, to supervise its preparation for War in every branch of this immense business and to satisfy himself by personal inspection that it is in a state of readiness. The Military Department Sir Edwin describes as "a War Office of very moderate dimensions, and a central office and agency through which military business is submitted to the Viceroy and, if necessary, to the Council." If we grasp these cardinal facts of Indian Army administration, we can easily fill in the details. We can also see how potential of danger the system may be, for with an anti-military Viceroy we might find ourselves in very much the position at the out break of war as the Russians do in the Far East at the present time.

The leading principles of Army administration in India are the separation between command and administration; that the commander and the administrator have seats in the Council; the preservation of the influence of the Commander-in-Chief on every important question of Army business by his presence in Council and by his relations with the heads of Departments and that every appointment connected with the Army in command or administrations is filled from the Army. On the subject of organisation the late Military Member shows that for many years after the Mutiny native regiments were officered on what was called the irregular system, the system which existed in the days of Clive, under which there were very few British officers in native regiments. Changes in modern warfare and in training as well as the great demand now made for officers, have necessitated their increase, and a further increase to the officers of the Indian Army will be needed if it is to be capable of great expansion. After describing the constitution of the different regiments, Sir Edwin explained the principles on which the Indian Army is organised for war mobilisation by divisions and brigades formed of units drawn, wherever possible, from one area and from particular stations. The essential points to bear in mind are that the territorial division of India is the basis of effective mobilisation, that the mobilisation equipment is in possession of regiments, that every unit in India has its camp equipage and ammunition in its own charge or close at hand the stores of field service clothing and supplies are at certain centres, and the ordnance and engineer parks in readiness in the arsenals. It is not claimed for India that it can set the field in motion with the rigid symmetry which is possible in other countries, because uniform distribution is impracticable, and we cannot recruit uniformly, though a good deal may still be done to approach the ideal simplicity of mobilisation. Improvements have been and are still steadily going on. They will never stop, Sir Edwin Collen ventures to think, and that the present Commander-in-Chief will presently apply himself to the remedying existing defects. He will not deny that there are some, but he asks that in commenting on them we shall temper our criticism with knowledge and justice, being specially cautious how we handle the native army and the political conditions bound up with it.

THE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

If testimony were needed of the acceptability and recognised necessity of the Court of Wards Bill, it was forthcoming in the extreme tenuity of the criticism of the first reading. It is true that the Hon. Mr. Parekh, as in duty bound, declared that he was not satisfied that the measure ought to be adopted. That is the attitude that we expect Mr. Parekh to assume in relation to most proposals of Government; but in this instance the value of the "Opposition" was depreciated by painfully laborious effort to find fault with the Bill. That only minor details could be found to supply the text for criticism indicates the care that has been taken in drafting the measure. The instructive explanation of the scope and aim of the Bill given by Sir James Monteath supports the view that it is a measure which has been well considered. While avoiding any arbitrary interference or a grandmotherly attitude towards those whom it is designed to benefit, Government have framed a Bill whose operation should be of great value to the estates of minors or incapable or embarrassed land holders. The principal objections urged against the first reading were that the scope of the measure was too wide and that it imposed undue restrictions on the successors of persons who may apply for its benefits. The effective answer to both objections is contained in Sir James Monteath's clear exposition of the Bill. In the first place it is a permissive measure, and the cases of minors and lunatics being admitted, it can only be applied to others either on the holder's application or because, on grounds stated in the Bill, it is desirable that the Court of Wards should take over the management of the estates. To the objection against restrictions against alienation and encumbrances applying to the successors of Wards, it is replied that the value of the Act would be neutralised if after its affairs had been set right by the Court the succeeding holders were free to encumber an estate beyond their individual lives. Most of the people for whom the benefit of the measure is primarily intended enjoy properties granted to an ancestor for services to the State and it is held that the condition of such grants restricted each possessor to a life interest only in order that the family might be maintained in a position of independence and influence.

The necessity for the present and other measures already in force has arisen from the tendency of extravagant and incapable holders to embarrass the estates beyond the extent of their own lives; and in undertaking to set matters straight, Government quite rightly provide that the conditions of the original grant shall be observed. The other objections to details of the Bill arose from the inclination of the legal mind to read into it things which were not apparent to the lay intellect. Of this order seemed to be the criticism that the Bill proposed to disqualify women as such. A perusal of the preceding clauses of the section made it clear that this was not the intention, but that inability to manage her estate because of being a woman would be sufficient ground for a woman to receive the benefit of the Act. That is not the same thing as declaring that if a landed estate be owned by a woman the Collector is to apply to have her declared unfit to manage her property. But as the subtlety of the legal mind has suggested the possibility of misinterpretation the phraseology of the clause will doubtless be changed to place the intention of the measure beyond doubt. Clearly the provision is devised to cover the case of "Purdah" ladies whom custom and lack of education combine to make victims of those about them. The Hon. Mr. Parekh considers that the Bill will create indifference and carelessness in the minds of the landholders with regard to their properties and will make them less capable of managing their estates. Experience in other Provinces and the established necessity for some such measure in Bombay refute Mr. Parekh. If certain of the holders of ancestral estates were not now incapable, improvident and careless, there would have been no need for Government to take them in hand; while the influence of the Court of Wards is likely to have a valuable disciplinary effect after its direct control has been removed, especially with the restrictions which are wisely proposed to be imposed in certain cases.

JAPAN'S COMMERCE.

AT the present juncture when the eyes of the world are on Japan, an admirably written account of the commercial and industrial situation in Japan by Mr. G. Barclay, the Secretary to the British Legation at Tokio, which has just been published by the Foreign Office, will have more than an ordinary interest. During the past year, Mr. Barclay finds there has been no revival of industrial enterprise, and the features mentioned in the last trade report from the Legation as marking the close of 1902, i. e., quiet markets and full banks, have been more in evidence in 1903. In the summer the prospect of an excellent rice crop gave some hope of an improvement, but though the harvest was good, the anxiety caused by the international situation made any revival impossible. Even before the autumn, the effect of the war clouds gathering over Japan was felt in business circles, and the close of the year was marked by pronounced industrial depression with, relatively speaking, abundance of unemployed capital. Nevertheless, 1903 witnessed a large increase in Japan's foreign trade, both her exports and her imports reaching levels never previously recorded. In the imports, next to rice, the most important increases are shown in sugar, flour, iron and steel manufactures, wheat, beans and wool, while serious decreases are noticeable in raw cotton and cotton manufactures. Of the principal exports, cotton yarn, tea, coal and copper, all show large increases, and except in the case of rice and floor matting there are no decreases of any magnitude. This increase in Japan's foreign trade is the more satisfactory in that it synchronised with a dull money market and the same restriction of facilities on the part of the native banks as obtained in 1902, a fact which would seem to indicate that the business done was on a sound basis, and there is no doubt that the country's trade was ripe for further expansion, had political conditions remained normal. As regards Japan's imports and her total volume of trade, it is extremely satisfactory to learn that the British Empire easily heads both lists with 39 per cent of the former and 31 per cent of the latter. With the exception, however, of India, which, thanks to an unprecedented demand for her rice, has found Japan a better customer than ever before, the Empire's trade with Japan does not compare favourably with 1902, imports from the United Kingdom showing a very serious shrinkage in cotton manufactures.

MR. MOLLISON, Inspector-General of Agriculture, probably proceeds Home shortly on one year's furlough.

MAJOR DE LOTBINIERE's deputation to Kashmir to advise the Durbar on an electric power scheme for Srinagar has already been announced. On his way to Kashmir it is probable that Major de Lotbiniere will visit Mussoorie to advice the Municipal Board on a scheme for the introduction of electric lighting and water-supply.

WITH the object of extending the use of quinine among the poorer classes of this Presidency and of having a uniform size and price of a packet of quinine throughout India, Government have arranged for the sale of quinine in packets of 7grains at one pice per packet instead of packets of 5 grains at two pies per packet. The rules for the sale of the drug have been slightly modified in consequence and the revised rules are now published.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th August 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 50,676 maunds and Rs. 23,071 in the earnings.

THE Bhartpur cart train for Tibet will mobilise at a strength of 550 mules and 250 carts. Captain Fagan, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, and another selected officer will go with the train.

WE noticed some time ago that in certain districts of the Punjab the harvest could not be reaped owing to the ravages of plague. The Local Government have remitted a preparation of the land revenue where crops have been left to rot on the ground.

THE following story comes from Rangoon. A Burman, some months ago, attended a Court sale when some 60 acres of paddyland were being sold by the Bailiff of the Court situated some 10 or 11 miles from town. His bidding was thought somewhat reckless as he always overtopped others by Rs. 5 where Re. 1 would have been sufficient. Eventually he was declared the purchaser of the 60 acres at Rs. 45 per acre. He had no money with him, but was thought good enough to trust till they returned to town. The purchaser went and begged the amount from his senior wife. She, after upbraiding him with his various bad habits and the folly of buying land in the jungle at such a price, produced the hard cash which was duly handed over to the Bailiff. A week or two ago it was discovered that a new extension of the railway goes alongside the land, and the new owner has had an offer of Rs. 500 per acre for it and, like Oliver Twist, is asking for more.

MR WILLIAM O'BRIEN, who recently resigned his seat in the House of Commons for Cork City, owing to a quarrel with Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist Party, whom Mr. O'Brien regards as being too conciliatory, has been re-elected for his old constituency unopposed.

ACCORDING to Berlin correspondent of the 'Doctor'' in a Silesian mining district claims te have done coal-dust has, a drying and disinfecting influence of developments in the lungs. It is proposed to erect for consumptives in the district referred to, in order to test the efficacy of the new cure.

A MIDLAND firm has been mulcted in a fine of £50 for making application for an overdue account on a postcard and in a libellous way. In this instance it happened to be a disputed item; but in any event applications for money on postcards are offensive. The custom is a growing one, and should be stopped. With credit-notes it is quite another matter, Nobody likes people to know what they owe, but everybody likes their credit to be spread broadcast.

SIR EDMUND MONSON for whom, in the language of Sir John Moore's poet, "the clock strikes the hour for retiring," has heard, or was under the impression that he heard, that clock strike once before. It was a good while ago, and it was, fortunately, quite an erroneous impression. But, as a matter of fact, when he was third Secretary, at Brussels, in 1835, he took it into his head to resign. He was actually going to give up for party what was meant for mankind. He asked Reigate to send him to Parliament.

GRANT RICHARDS, the London Publisher, is bringing out a volume of poems by the next month to be called "Poems in Divers Keys" (price 3-6.) By Scott Craven. We do not know how few or how many in India these days ever associate the name of Scott Craven,—the name he assumed on entering the dramatic profession, and by which he is now practically exclusively known—with that of Harvey James, the younger son of the Late Law Secretary to the Government of India, and for over four years, the Simla representative of the "Bombay Gazette." Yet they are one and the same "person"

IN connection with the present-day popularity of the "Tannhauser" Overture, it is of interest to hark back fifty-seven years to a little entry in Robert Schumann's "Operatic Note-book, 1847-1850," setting down that great composer-critic's impression on a first hearing of the opera at Dresden. The passage is dated August 7, 1847, and reads as follows :—This is an opera that cannot be spoken of in this brief manner. It is certainly a genial work. Were Wagner as melodious a composer as he is an intellectual one, he would be the man of our time. I defer to a future article the many things this opera deserves to have said about it.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

THE FEELING OF THE EMPIRE.

FOR rather more than two months I have been travelling from place to place in Russia and have spent nearly all my time hearing what different Russians have to say about the war. I will not report my own views, but theirs as expressed to me.

The expansion of Russia towards the East has a long history. There was a time when a Mongolian prince was suzerain of Moscow. The movement has had three distinct motive forces, all represented in present public opinion here. There has been the innate and traditional instinct of colonisation amongst the people; for Russia, from the beginning of her history and by the nature of her surroundings, was always a colonising nation, and that Eastwards. There has been the resistance and advance of Christendom, as against heathendom; this instinct is interwoven with the whole story of the Tartar yoke, and there is hardly a town in the real Russia which has not this tradition. There has been the definite policy of the Government, which has accepted blockade from the side of Constantinople as after all a not wholly inconvenient shutting-off of European ambitions and ideas, and has proposed to the young men of Russia as a substitute for Westernising reforms the vast and vague idea of a huge Continental mission on the side of Asia.

The general interest in the extreme East is very small but is certainly growing, writes a correspondent in Russia to the "Westminster Gazette, "Some look on the present war as an education of the people in this sense. Still, the average man says : "What is Manchuria to us? We can get nothing by this war which we did not have before." Some add that Russia is, in the event of success, only opening up a field for English, German, American, and Chinese capital in Manchuria. The peasants are very strongly interested in the newspapers; they know too that they must go if needed and that Russia has got to win; but I don't think that they are at all interested in Manchuria as a country as yet. Even letters from the front, quoted to me, say practically nothing except about personal comforts and discomforts.

The religious instinct has been strongly appealed to by the Government, but, I think, with very little effect. Priests and monks naturally think much of this side of the question. Shcherbatoff advancing with cross raised on high into the midst of the battle, as many Russian priests have done before him (for example, at Maloyaroslavetz,) has been sanctified not only by the opinion of the Government but by that of the mass of the people. The peasants do not exaggerate this view; they take it into consideration. All Russian battle-feeling is largely religious. But I don't think that any but a very, very few look upon this war as in any sense a religious one and very many of the intelligent are, on the contrary, disgusted with any official preaching—any identification of religion with policy.

The political interest in the war is very small indeed. Whether a reaction against the Eastern policy of the Government will lead to home reforms is a separate question and one difficult to judge; but no one can maintain that the war was from the first national.

As to the events immediately leading up to the fighting there is practically only one opinion; that is, that the war is undesirable and disastrous. I have only heard one Russian speak of speculation as one of its causes and of illegitimate gains of contractors and officials. If there is any truth in these suggestions it is certain that most people in the country districts do not know anything of it. The general view is that war was desirable for Japan but not so for Russia; that Japan would not have dared to move without direct moral support and indirect real support from England and America; and that the policy of the Russian Government was not guided by a strong hand but forced by events. Such a view on this point increases the resentment at there being any war at all; but this resentment falls far less upon the home Government than upon England and America as supporters of Japan.

So much for what precedes the actual fighting.

II.

Whatever people here may think of the causes of the war, practically all are now united in the determination to carry it through to a successful end. This is the personal feeling, rather than the opinion, of a quite overwhelming majority. Of course a personal share in the direction of public affairs is denied to the vast majority of the nation, and thus there is a general apathy towards any details of administration. But that man would be quite misled who, judging by isolated instances of opposition, set the Government on one side in this matter and the nation on the other. As to the broad question of success or failure, this war is now a national war.

This is not a result of any national hatred of the Japanese. All sorts of vicious and gory caricatures have been issued by the cheap Press, but no one talks like the Press about Japan, except some of the peasants at their worst (for instance, after too much drink). On the other hand, some newspapers and some street literature circulate interesting, dispassionate, and often pleasing information about Japan and its people. I have more than once heard the Russia phrase "Good lads" (molodtsy) applied to the Japanese army and navy, with no prejudice against patriotism on the contrary in the quiet assurance of it.

The Government made a strong appeal to passion on the score that the Japanese began the war without a formal declaration. Its epithet "perfidious" I have heard repeated on the stage, but nowhere else. In conversation this issue is dismissed with a laugh. "They have no room.' say some of my informants, "and they could not wait for ever for an answer. Another describes the delay of the Russian answer as "at the least very discourteous."

There are many more articles in the newspapers directed against England and America than against the Japanese. Altogether the question of England's attitude occupies the public mind much more than Japan. As to Japan, it is assumed that complete victory has got to be won, and there is an end of the matter.

As to the course which the war has taken so far, Russian opinion is such as to need a good deal of explanation.

The character of the news offered to the Russian public, and the whole tone of opinion as formed by this news, is quite surprising to an Englishman. More news seems to come here by Western telegraphic agencies than by any other way, but it is so distorted as to be hardly recognisable when compared with the full reports of an English newspaper. The question is one of proportion. Certainly much information that is quite adverse to the official view is admitted to print; but the general atmosphere of the news here is such that the Government may be said to have been quite successful in minimising disasters so far as it chose to minimise them.

But, after all, the position here is not so very unlike that which existed in England at the time of the South African war. Here, too, as in our Black Fortnight there has been talk of national humiliation before Heaven. But even if the enemy is regarded as dangerous, all fear as to the final result is thrown off by a kind of all-confident belief in Russia's strength. The street caricatures are very much beforehand with the pictures of the Japanese rout. People talk easily of the "tactics of Moscow." "It may be a year, or even two," they say : "but there is sure to be a panic amongst them soon; wait till the first real general engagement"; and they have no doubt at all that Russia will in the end dictate her own terms in Tokio. We may remember stories of luggage labelled to Pretoria; and some are already discussing Japan's ability to pay up, in the spirit of Tenniel's famous cartoon of Kruger and the Bankruptcy Court.

Questions of detail trouble people here too little. There is the question of railway transport, dismissed as only a question of time. The most serious issue is of course, the destiny of Port Arthur and the possibility of reconquering it if taken. The Russians will, I think, only realise the gravity of this question when it arises; it seems to me that so far as the enemy is concerned this line is the right one; but I fear that the artificial soothing of home opinion may lead to a terrible awkening. The Baltic Fleet is generally expected to arrive with little difficulty and to completely change the aspect of affairs; but some few of the more intelligent have their own misgivings and understand how inopportune it is, in this connexion, to welcome any quarrel with England.

KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT.

STACKELBERG ESCAPES.

JAPANESE STILL ATTACKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that a despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated 7 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd instant states that the greater part of the Army, including General Stackelberg's Corps which succeeded in r joining the main force, is now south of the Yentai mines.

A telegram from Saigon states that the commander of the "Diana" has been ordered by the Russian Admiralty to disarm.

A telegram from Reuter (Tokio) dated the 4th instant says that General Oyama reports that General Kuroki has swung round sharply to westward in order to reach the Railway and envelop Liao-yang.

The Russians burned the store-houses near the Liao-yang Station on Saturday.

General Oyama's left and centre Armies are still attacking the Russians south and west of the walls of Liao-yang.

After the fighting last night, Liao-yang fell entirely into our hands this morning.

Our casualties are believed to be heavy.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, at Bombay, received the following telegram on Sunday from his Government :—

Marshal Ohyama reports at 9 p.m. of the 3rd instant, our Central and left Armies continue to attack the enemy on the south and west sides of Liao-yang.

All buildings near the Railway station, apparently godowns, were burnt on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 3rd instant that the area of operations is covered with tall millet which greatly impedes the movements of the troops

The Japanese concealed in the millet inflicted heavy losses. One of Orloff's regiments alone lost 1,500 men

The evacuation of Liao-yang has shaken public confidence at St. Petersburg in General Kuropatkin.

Colombo telegrams, dated September 5, state :—

Advices from Hong-kong state that desertions from Port Arthur are very frequent.

The Russians are still enlisting Chinese as soldiers and railway guards, and paying them twelve dollar monthly.

The Russian losses to date in killed, wounded missing and sick are estimated at fifty thousand.

The garrison at Port Arthur are living on horse flesh.

The Korean Emperor and the Crown Prince have contributed a hundred thousand yen towards the Relief Fund for the assistance of the families of Japanese soldiers.

There is great discontent among the Chinese because they are unable to resume their trade with Dalny and Niuchwang, which is being monopolised by the Japanese.

The Askold and Grosovoi have been disarmed

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES

Stampede of Horses.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Army manœuvres of a unique description have begun with General French's force which has embarked at Southampton and sailed to invade East Anglia where General Methuen is defending.

LONDON. SEPTEMBER 5.

A stampede of seven hundred cavalry horses took place in General French's encampment near Southampton yesterday which provided an exciting prelude to the manœuvres. The animals careered all over the place and galloped for miles over the country. Many were killed and injured and severa drowned in the sea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London September 4, says that two thousand horses assembled at Southampton for the Army manœuvres stampeded and rushed the lines causing great damage. Many animals were drowned and killed and several men were injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S RETURN

Farewell to the King.

LONDON SEPT. 5.

Lord and Lady Curzon had a farewell audience of their Majesties yesterday previous to returning to India.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Bethrothal Announced.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The German Crown Prince is betrothed to the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Caledonia with English mails of the 26th ultimo left here for Bombay at 11 a m to-day and steamer Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo leftAden at 11a m yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 A M on Saturday next.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

CONFERENCE OF ENGINEERS.

ADDRESS BY MR. PRESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Sidney Preston's speech as president of the Irrigation Conference here summarises the progress made in connection with each province of India in the matter of irrigation since 1869,and shows that in that period the total capital invested has risen from seven crores of rupees to thirty-nine crores, and the total area irrigated from seven million acres to nearly eighteen million. It gives credit for suggesting the holding of the present conference to Mr. Mackenzie of Madras and observes that each province has something to teach to others, some invention or practice which is more or less peculiar to itself, and if the result of the meeting is that the good things of one province become known to and are copied by engineers elsewhere, the trouble incurred by members in coming so far will have been more than repaid.

The speech continues "there is no intention of making these meetings annual occurrences, but in the course of a few years such further progress may have been made in irrigation science in some parts of India as will warrant a second conference."

Mr. Preston concluded as follows : "I will not refer to the future. There are still some large works to carry out in Madras, the Punjab and Sind, and numerous smaller ones in oth r provinces, and I envy the younger members of our profession who will have charge of them and who in another 15 o 20 years will be able to record a vast-increase in the area irrigated in this country."

Referring to the specialities of the different Provinces in the matter of Irrigation Mr. Sidney Preston said. The large gates of 40 feet span and 10 feet deep described in Mr. Mackenzie's paper and a model of which is exhibited are, as far as I am aware, peculiar to Madras. I discovered them during my tour this year and I am inclined to think that as a result of the conference we shall see them copied in the Punjab at least. Bombay has an extremely good form of automatic gate on the escapes of its large reservoirs. The Punjab has perhaps advanced most in the matter of water distribution by carrying a Government distributary to every village and in surveying and aligning and in some cases constructing village watercourses to individual holdings. This has been already copied and I dare say improved on in Sind. The United Provinces has erected some extremely efficient shutters on the top of the Petma Meer which have increased the storage capacity of the reservoir by 40 per cent. I do not propose to detain you with a long history of the present state of irrigation in India but, a brief account of the progress made in each Province during the last 35 years may not be out of place. I do not think that generally we have improved much on the grand works designed by Sir Proby Cautly in the United Provinces by Colonel Dyas in the Punjab or by Sir Arthur Cotton in Madras. Our canals are still modelled on the lines they laid down and the improvements made since have been mainly in details and this leads me to throw out a suggestion which I hope may bear first, namely that an endeavour be made in each province to form a gallery of portraits of engineers who have designed, constructed and developed the grand works which are now in our charge but which in due course we shall have to hand over to others. I am glad to say this has already been done in both the Punjab and the United Provinces, and I desire now to commend the suggestion to the engineers of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. I cannot but think that it must be of interest to our successors to be able to see what the men were like who initiated the great canals of the country such as Rundall, Haig, Levenge, Menub and Odling in Bengal, Fife Merriman Hughes and Whiting in Bombay, and Cotton, Anderson, Mullins and others in Madras.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

A serious collision occurred early yesterday morning at Machpara Station, 23 miles from Goalundo, between the up Goalundo mail and a down goods train. Five men who were travelling in a treasure van in charge of the treasure were killed.

There were no other casualties, and it was expected the road would be cleared by last evening. Mr. Manson, the Manager, and Mr. Kiernander the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, were travelling in the Goalundo mail and everthing possible was done for the passengers and for the restoration of traffic.

The line to Darjeeling is not affected by the accident.

HEAVY RAIN AT MUSSOORIE.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Mussoorie correspondent writes on August 29 that the abnormal quantity of rain that has fallen has caused serious damage in Landour, and rumour has it that a portion of a fairly large building was carried bodily down the hill and settled itself comfortably several yards from its original site and, what seems even more incredible, without waking the sleeping occupants who were only aroused by the shouting and cries of alarm by the neighbours. The house belongs to a native pleader named Anand Narain.

ACTION AGAINST RANGOON TURF STEWARDS.

APPEAL DISMISSED,

RANGOON, SEPT. 5.

The Divisional Bench on the Appellate side, consisting of Sir Thirkell White, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Bigge, to-day, decided the appeal of Mr. Francis Goodliffe from a decree passed by Mr. Justice Chitty on the Original side, dismissing the suit brought for a temporary injunction to restrain the Rangoon Race Stewards from demolishing the old racestand and expending the Race funds on a new course.

The Appellate Court dismissed the appeal with costs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The annual cricket match Poona versus Bombay Gymkhana will commence to-morrow. The following represent Poona :—Captain Greig, Captain of the team and Messrs. Hartley, Dickson, Noake, Butler, Carroll, Watkins, Major Leslie, General Spens Colonel Stevens and another.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

South African Trade.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

THE ENGLISH WOOL TRADE.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A distinctly depressing influence upon our export trade is the present stagnant condition of the South African market. Although our over-seas trade shows a marked increase to the end of July as compared with the first seven months of last year, yet the returns would have been much more favourable had South African purchases been on the level of last year. The July returns would have shown an increase instead of a decrease. This shrinkage is not confined to any special department of trade ; it is felt in textiles, metals, machinery, and general merchandise. The only notable exception is mining machinery. The total exports from Great Britain to South Africa during the first half of the year amounted to £4,375,143, compared with £7,156,323 in the corresponding half of last year. During the autumn of 1902 and the early month, of 1903 there was an immense amount of over-stocking. This resulted in a serious monetary stringency towards the end of last year. The banks withdrew their supports in many cases, with the result that bills were not taken up ; and generally an unhealthy atmosphere was created. It was assumed by many that the passing of the Chinese labour ordinances would clear the air, but the commercial paralysis still persists.

It is now urged that a Stock Exchange revival is imperative if South Africa is to revive. Those who make this contention forget that Stock Exchange values reflect commercial conditions ; they do not create them. It is true that capital may be unlocked during a speculative boom ; but the results are invariably transient and unsatisfying. The truth would seem to be that South Africa must patiently recuperate after the devastating effects of the war. None the less,a spirit of hopefulness is growing. The Cape Premier has recently said that the present depression is only temporary and that the Government hoped to avoid retrenchment, as there was every reason to expect a trade revival. Yet the Government does not show the courage of its conviction, if we are to judge by the cutting down of its expenditure upon the harbour works at Port Elizabeth and East London, whilst the improvements at Cape town have apparently been stopped. This curtailment has been insisted upon despite the warnings of the chief officials that it will be exceedingly difficult to reassemble the dispersed staffs. It yet remains to be seen whether the optimists will be justified. A strong element of hopefulness has its commercial value, however, and it may be the harbinger of better things. Meanwhile the factors that restrain trade are being seriously discussed—American and German competition, the effect of the new import taxes, the efficient adminitration of the railways, and other important points.

Above all,the problem of the shipping rings absorbs attention. It is necessary to remember that there are wheels within wheels in discussing this preplexing problem. It is not merely a case of merchant fighting shipowner. If this were all, if there were no complications, the difficulty could be solved with but little trouble. But there are many South African merchants who benefit enormously by the continuance of the rings, and two classes in particular, viz. those who would suffer if the rings were dissolved and the various shipping companies were to fill up vessels with their own merchandise, and those who already have a settled connection and who accordingly find the continuance of the rings a sort of barrier against new competitors. The shipping rings must conciliate this second section by charging such freight rates as will discourage new competitors, but at the same time their rates must not be so high as to encourage foreign competitors. When, therefore, Americans or German secure better terms, the rings are to some extent embarrassed. Thus, paradoxically enough, the excuse given for the advantage at present enjoyed by American competitors is the existence of outside shipowners who remorselessly cut the rates from New York. If only these "pirates" could be run off the seas all would be well ; the shipping rings would secure their profits and British exporters would not be penalised.

It does not occur to the apologists that unduly high freight rates add enormously to the selling cost, and in consequence discourage sales and deepen the depression. Inasmuch as South Africa depends upon outside countries for a large proportion of its foodstuffs and for practically all its manufactured commodities, high shipping charges in a time of financial stringency mean small sales, and existing evil conditions are intensified Further the maintenance of artificially high prices establishes a false standard, which must inevitably be undercut by some enterprising competitor, probably America. It is fortunately true that England still possesses the lion's share of South African trade, but American, is making marked headway. Thus last year she exported to South Africa goods to the value of £6,313,459. A large proportion of these exports is non-competitive, but when the lines of communication have been established competitive goods are apt to follow. Making all allowances for the various adverse influences at work in South Africa, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that costs must be brought down, and a potent factor in achieving this end is to compel the shipping rings to be servants and not dictators. The mercantile community must be master in its own household.

There is hardly any happier time of the year to English sheep farmers than "clipping time," and sheep this season have been mustered and shorn with more than usual satisfaction. A rise of at least 2d. per lb. in the value of the clip is no small matter to the farmers, and the sensibly increased returns from this source will do something towards compensating them for the disappointing lambing season. After the very wet summer of last year something was needed to inspire agriculturists with renewed hope. However, the corner seems to have been turned, and they record hay crops which have just been reaped, along with the general forward condition of other farm crops, have put a brighter complexion on many a farmer's affairs. Thanks to the change in the home wool market during the past year. fleeces are no longer regarded by the English sheep farmer as a "by product." Such a leading description of wool as Lincoln wethers has more than doubled in price during the past two years, and all other grades of wool are up anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. The present generation of wool growers has never seen such a transformation in so short a period. The following table shows the number of sheep in Great Britain in each year during the past decade :—

Year.	Total.
1894	25,861,500
1895	25,792,195
1896	26,705,329
1897	26,340,440
1898	26,743,194
1899	27,238,754
1900	26,592,223
1901	26,377,200
1902	25,765,703
1933	25,639,797

The question has often been asked. What really is the annual value of the entire wool-clip of the United Kingdom ? Last year the wool grown in the United Kingdom was estimated at 133,124,762 pounds, the lowest clip produced since 1889. Perhaps it is not extravagant to reckon this wool as worth to-day, all round, 9d. per pound, this giving us a value of nearly £5,000,000. This amount of money set into circulation is bound to have a stimulating effect upon business in country districts, and many a farmer's wife and daughters up and down the country will, we may be sure, transact an increased business with the draper. The cause of this prosperity—the present boom in crossbred wools—is no doubt itself due to fashions in dress and the universal demand for inexpensive apparel, as well as to the great shrinkage in wool exports from Australia and the diminution of all wool stocks throughout the world. Consumption during the last two years in crossbred wools has been on a very heavy scale, and the fact also that the Japanese Government has placed heavy orders in the hands of manufacturers for very coarse fabrics has helped to bring about the present satisfactory state of the home wool market. The following table shows the difference in wool values since the bottom was touched three years ago :—

Description.	Lowest point. Nov. 1901. d.	To day's price. d.
Lincoln hogs	7 3-4	11
Lincoln wethers	4 3-4	11
Deep-grown hogs	5 1-4	11
Deep-grown wethers	4 3-4	10 1-2
Shropshire hogs	8	11 1-2
Irish hogs	6 1-2	12
Half-bred hogs	7	11
North hogs	7	11 1-2
Black-faced white	4	7 1-4
40's crossbred tops	7	14 1-4

For a long time after the disaster to the shellac crop in1901 prices for shellac to arrive were systematically in advance of spot material, but recently this position has been changed, and futures are now at a discount. It would be a comfort to consumers if they could believe that here was an indication of a much lower range of prices and of a consequent relief to those who are compelled to use shellac as a raw material and yet have very great difficulty in raising the prices of their manufactures. Shellac for December delivery is now some 10s.per cwt. below August, but at the same time the actual price for December is sufficiently high to deter consumers from deriving any advantage from the difference. The price, whether for spot or forward, is still abnormal, and it would be extremely rash to advise forward buying even at the reduction named. The increase in the arrivals is very considerable if comparison be made with 1902, the year after the forest fires, amounting as it does to 30 per cent ; but there is not a great difference between this year and last ; indeed not nearly so much as might have been expected. The stimulus to gathering afforded by a price fully three times as great as it used to be must necessarily be effective, and hence we are compelled to believe that the exports do not expand again this year simply because the material does not exist in greater quantity.

The slight upward movement in Cleveland iron which has characterised the markets of the last month seems to be accepted by some persons as an indication of general improvement in the iron trade. The difference in value is comparatively insignificant. The market was falling up to July 20, when the lowest price for warrants was 42s. 6d., and the present quotation is only about 1s. per ton more. It is true that if there had been a slow general improvement in pig iron prices throughout the country, extending over a month, and amounting to 1s. per ton, we might be justified in believing that the iron trade, as a whole. was in a better position but such a general improvement is not visible, and it would seem safer to attribute the movement in Cleveland iron to purely local causes. No doubt at one time the speculative markets in Middlesbrough and Glasgow were an excellent guide to the condition of trade, but it is very questionable whether so much can now be said. The speculative market in pig iron is far too much under the influence of short warrant stocks, and hence dealing is not nearly so free as it was in the days when Connal's stores held their million tons of iron. Everyone would be glad to see signs of an improvement in the iron trade, but it would be foolish to place faith in indications which, although once fairly trustworthy, have lost some of their former meaning.

Although the imports of tallow during the current year are considerably in excess of those in 1903, they do not reach the totals for the previous year and cannot in any sense be considered extravagant. Hence the decline in value which has characterised the market since January is not directly connected with increased supplies. It is to be noted that tallow has been practically a declining market since 1902, when some very high prices were obtained. One of the reasons for these high prices was no doubt the current values of oils and greases which come into competition with tallow. These are all now upon a very much lower level ; cotton-oil, for instance, being some 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower than it was in 1902. There is no doubts that the comparative short supplies of 1903 when Australian tallow especially failed to reach us in any quantity, delayed the drop in London prices which was otherwise due. This year Australia is sending a fair average quantity, and the United States appear likely to double their contributions to our stock. Argentine tallow is also becoming a more important factor. and with these circumstances in view it would seem probable that tallow cannot maintain the distance which now seperates it in price from a soap-stock like cotton-oil.

The leading journal in the oil and colour trade (the "Oil and Colour Man's Journal"), referring to the purity of linseed oil, takes exceptions to the supposition that linseed containing as much as 5 per cent of foreign seed—say rape—could be put through the presses by any "honest seed-crusher." The argument did not depend upon the exact quantity, although we should hesitate to say that linseed of 95 per cent purity has never crushed. The point is that linseed oil as it comes from the presses varies considerably in purity, and is "genuine only in a commercial sense. Hence to stipulate "genuine" linseed oil for any particular purpose is not sufficiently explicit. The oil trade paper maintains that 1 per cent of rape is as much as may be expected in ordinary genuine linseed oil, and states that the "influence of such an amount of impurity would be almost nothing." We very much doubt whether 1 per cent is anything like the limit of what we may call "natural adulteration" and if it were it is questionable whether such an amount could be disregarded. No doubt when the oil, is to be used, either as raw oil or as boiled oil, for the purposes of the decorator the 1 per cent of rape or other non-drying oil might not be important but there are other uses, and certainly from the point of view of the manufacturer of waggon-sheets even this small proportion of rape oil would cause serious difficulties. In certain paint-work also, where the object is not so much decoration as protection, the elasticity of the oil midium is the point of paramount importance, and this elasticity can only be fully obtained from a pure oil.

Discussing the United States crop prospects, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in a letter dated August, 6, remark that although maize is somewhat backward and therefore exposed to danger from frost "experts are figuring on a maximum crop of about 2,500,000,000 bushels." The wheat crop, unfortunately, is likely to fall below 600,000,000 bushels and the lowest crop estimate from a source deserving attention puts it at 530,000,000 bushels, as compared with 623,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Last year the equivalent of 126,000,000 bushels was exported, leaving practically no surplus, and it is inferred that there may be little or no wheat available for export from this year's crop. The hay crop promises to be abundant, thanks to a plentiful rainfall at the right time, and of course the prospects of the cotton crop are still exceptionally bright. In this connection Messrs. Clews say :—"The south is believed to have sold a large line of contracts against future receipts, which mills here and in Europe have taken freely around present prices, and thus checked a further decline The future course of the market hinges on weather conditions. but a drought in the south-west during August would do less damage than usual on account of the comparatively advanced state of the plants and sufficiency of moisture."

IT seems impossible to fathom the mineral resources of America. The latest discovery is of magnetite ore in payable quantities near Sycamore, Alabama, in a ridge about a quarter of a mile from the railway. After the preliminary operations a complete plant was installed. This led to the opening up of a six-foot seam of are running about two miles, and containing about 46 to 47 per cent of metallic iron. The ore also carries about 6 per cent of carbonate of lime. Underlying this seam, at a distance of only 4ft., is another seam containing 9ft. of ore. It is leaner than the upper seam, and may not be as profitabte to work at this time. The situation of this ore is advantageous for the furnace plants on the Alabama mineral division, and the time may come when it can be transported to advantage to the Birmingham distric The extent of the property is about 1,800 acres.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An improvement or an alteration in education always is the result of the sprit of time. An important function that education has to perform is to prepare men fit for satisfying the wants of time.

Innumerable discoveries and inventions in the field of science have recently contributed to increase the wants of the Indian people in thousand-fold-ways. These circumstances need an educational system on altogether a different basis. This system is termed "Industrial Education."

If all the countries, of course, civilized—have to solve a problem, on which the prosperity, nay even existence of nations depends—it is the industrial problem. It now needs no argument to prove, that those countries, which will, consciously or unconsciously, lag behind in this present industrial march, will surely be wiped out of existence from the surface of the world. The principle of the "Survival of the Fittest" is now acknowledged on all hands to be a very potent factor in regard to national existence.

Instances to support the above statement are not far to seek. The fact, that Japan, in the course of only three decades—has come out triumphant and has been fortunate to earn its first rank, among different nations of the world, is chiefly due to the arrangement of imparting sound and practical industrial education to its children. Germany and America also head the list of those countries which could defy England in so far as industrial competition is concerned because they were the first to realise the importance of manual education.

If countries such as Germany and America need this sort of education, India must needs require its help more urgently. India's poverty has been established beyond any doubt. India has to depend upon merely agricultural products for its existence. Failure of rain is enough to make it destitute of any other means of subsistence. Under the circumstances it is imperatively necessary to open a new channel, where India can find a suitable field for full play of its various activities. So that in case of unfavourable agricultural out-look, it may find other means to support itself.

A question would arise what kind of Educational system does India need ? India needs such a system as would not address itself exclusively to develop some of the faculties at the expense of the rest, but as would bring about the all-round and harmonious development of all the faculties of a child-mind. To accomplish this end in view, not alone must the hand be active, but also the head and the heart must be brought into sympathetic action. Manual occupations to be selected should therefore be such, as would cultivate the powers of thinking and judgment. In order that also the heart or the emotional side of the soul should have a full share of benefit, the technical means should be of aesthetical nature i. e. such as would ennoble the feelings and thus lay the foundation of character, of course, in our selection of these technical aesthetical means, ethical principles should not be lost sight of.

It is a matter of great wonder that India, with all its marvellous academical progress, is unfortunate in not having an institution that would give an industrial grounding to its children. Bombay too, has, until now, done nothing in this direction. Still, however, it deserves credit for raising a cry for such an institution and it will probably, take the lead—supplying this long-felt and all important need to the Indian public.

It may not be amiss to observe here that some of the schools of Bombay have realised the need of introducing into their curriculum or syllabus—some elements of Industrial Education. Miss Edge an eminent Educationalist and Principal of the Mission School at Girgaum, has so devised the school course that its inmates can have the advantage of cultivating the suppleness of fingures on a scientific basis and though the course prepared for the school is based, upon European lines and is mostly suited to European children, yet many native boys and girls take the full benefit of this sort of instruction.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Darasha Chichgar whose name is connected with Kindergarten and will ever remain so, has put into practice his long and varied experience in educational matters. A visit to the Bhikhajibai Bengalee School will at once show even to a casual observer, that his indefatigable efforts of imparting such instruction to children as would train not only the heart, but also the head, not to speak of the hand, are worth commendation.

Mr. J. D. Bharda, who is a great educational enthusiast, has given a full benefit of his recent tour through the whole of Europe, by devising a course to elicit the innate powers of children by means of direct experience, and for this purpose he has commenced to train the primary teachers by lectures on a line similar to that adopted long ago by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Chichgar in the Bengalee School.

The Alexandra School has not been behind in this educational march. Under the able supervision of Miss Serene M. Cowasji and principalship of Miss Green, the School is doing an excellent work. Very recently Miss Green has arranged to open a normal class for English teachers and thus offered facilities to teachers to understand and grasp the principles of education based on modern methods. It is desirable that in this normal school attention should not be exclusively given to expound only the theory of education, but arrangement should also be made to give a full scope to put the principles into practice.

Besides, Bombay boasts of possessing enthusiastic and experienced experts like Messrs. Wallan and Talati, who have devoted a great deal of their lifetime to the thorough study of Industrial Education. Bombay may well take the benefit of the experience and advice of such gentlemen and may institute a school—the sole work of which will be to begin with manual instruction at first and which will end in giving the so-called industrial education. There is a Gujarati School entitled "the Sir Mangaldas Girls School" which require mention for its good arrangement of giving education to young Hindu girls. Mr. Tribhovandas, the eldest son of its original founder, takes a keen interest for its welfare.

India now trains itself by means of "ear." It must now begin to make use of "eye and hand" and in a short time there will be a regeneration of the whole of India.

K. P. UHADHYAYA B.A.

Bombay September 4th.

T E RETURN PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PROBABLE TEAM.

THE committee, which has in hand the selection of the team to represent the Presidency in the return match with the Parsees, is leaving no stone unturned to make the team as representative as possible. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. F. L. Sprott, the old Presidency captain and wicket-keeper who is now stationed in Sind, is likely to be able to play, and that Captain C. U. Price, who has been batting well in matches at Karachi, has received an invitation to play. On the other hand the committee have experienced a disappointment owing to the inability of Mr. Coombs to don flannels and his bowling, which was so successful in the match at Bombay, will be greatly missed. There is, however, every hope that Captain Deas will be able to play again, a fortunate circumstance for the Presidency. We understand that an invitation was extended to Major F. W. D. Quinton, the well-known Hampshire cricketer. however, was who obliged to refuse it on the ground that he has been playing no cricket lately. Up to date the following players have been selected :—Captain J. G. Greig, Captain L. M. R. Deas, Captain C. U. Price, Lieut. B. M. Carroll Mr. J. H. Curtis, and Mr. F. L. Sprott. The other five places will be filled after the return match this week between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. Regarding the composition of the team to represent the Parsees we learn that Mr. A. H. Mehta will be unable to play and that his place will probably be filled by Mr. Kapadia.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

An incident which no doubt, says the "Memorial Diplomatique" will be arranged in a satisfactory manner has disturbed somewhat the relations between Turkey and the United States. America has demanded from Turkey the same treatment for her missionary schools that the French schools receive ; an indemnity of 50,000 pounds for the American subjects whose property was destroyed in Macedonia and finally that the Legations, maintained by both powers respectively in Constantinople and in Washington, should be raised to the status of ambassies.

Turkey began by replying to these demands in the negative : thereupon a demonstration by the United States Navy was made in Turkish waters. The disproportion between the demands make and the coercion brought to hear on Turkey caused considerable astonishment, the more so that the question regarding the mission schools is of little importance,that the American subjects who lost their goods during the Macedonian troubles were according all accounts emigrant Macedonians and were only recently naturalised in the United States ; that finally the desired change of the legations into embassies a measure which Turkey would be ill-disposed to adopt, if only for reasons connected with the budget —should not have given rise to a military demonstration. In view of such energetic action about matters so trifling, the question naturally arises what secret motive influences the Washington Cabinet. It is probable that there may be a double reason, on one side a tendency to expansion, with which the United States has been credited for some years past ; on the other the personal desire of Mr. Roosevelt to influence public opinion before the general election, by showing that he is the strong man, the man of energetic decisions and of rapid execution.

We cannot refrain from remarking, continues the French paper, on the essential contradiction between the recent tendency of the American Government to intervene, and the Monroe doctrine which this same Government affirms and defends. To forbid Europe to intervene in the New World, and to attempt to intervene herself in the Old World, are two contradictory propositions, the justification of which, speaking diplomatically, would not be a simple matter. Europe, which has strictly defined treaties with Turkey, would certainly not permit the United States to interfere in what concerns the near Eastern question. That must be well-known in Washington. We incline then to the belief that the attitude of the American Cabinet is entirely circumstantial and that the necessities of the Presidential campaign count for much in the role assumed.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

THE liberality shown by the Amir of Kabul to the Afridi jirgas who recently visited him has had the result which was probably intended. We hear from Peshawar that every week parties of the tribesmen, with their local maliks, take the road into Afghanistan, in the hope of being rewarded for tendering their allegiance to His Highness. As they are given free supplies on the journey and are well entertained on arrival at the capital, they have every inducement to make the trip ; but the Amir may probably tire of receiving such a succession of visitors. He has probably no fixed policy in the matter unless he is desirous of repeating the experiment of raising Afridi regiments. His first efforts in this direction were signally unsuccessful. The ordinary Afghan troops resented the appearance on the scene of strangers from the Bazar Valley and Tirah, and the Afridi recruits themselves were difficult to handle. Similar results will probably follow any fresh attempt at enlistment on a large scale. Politically, Habibullah's line of action serves to cause unrest throughout the region south of the Khyber, and this is much to be regretted as locally no disturbing influences exist. His Highness may not perhaps, fully realise the mischievous effects likely to follow upon his present policy and he would be well advised to follow his father's example as regards the Afridis. Abdur Rahman would have no direct dealings with them at all and frontier history shows that he was right to distrust them.—"Pioneer."

THE FLIGHT OF THE DALAI LAMA.

As regards the political negotiations which Colonel Younghusband is carrying on it is becoming plain that the Dalai Lama can no longer be considered as a factor in the situation. His flight to Chinese territory seems to indicate that he has no intention of being a party to any agreement that may be made at Lhassa, and that he means to stand aloof altogether while a settlement is being arranged. The important point is whether he will return when the sacred city is once more free from intruders and whether he w retain any hold over the officials and people. The fanatical monks who swarm all over Tibet are not likely to renounce their allegiance to him at once, but it may be possible to create a faction which would resent his reappearance on the scene, [illegible] case he would be supplanted by a new Dalai Lam though the creation of a personage of this peculiar standing is a very different matter from placing an ordinary secular ruler in power after having formally deposed a rival.TheLhassa ecclesiastics may however, be equal to the occasion,unprecedented though it may be, and may elect from among their own number a Lama who could hold his own after the Mission has been withdrawn. If Tibet were on the footing of other countries which border on India the solution of the problem would be comparatively simple. The British Government would play its accustomed part of King-maker ; a formal Treaty would be signed with the new ruler and our troops would quietly retire, But we are not dealing with a succession question in which an Amir or a Maharaja is concerned. Tibet has been governed hitherto by priest, and wherever religion enters largely in the administrative control of a country troublesome points invariably arise in all dealings with the outside world. The "foreign policy" of the Tibetans has hitherto been based solely on the principle that all intruders must be kept out of Lhassa territory, even the connection with China being made as slight as possible. The intrigues with Russia were an entirely new departure, and they have had disastrous results, as everyone from Dalai Lama downwards must have seen. If the Lamas and high officers now at Lhassa would only frankly admit this at the same time, recognise that the British Government has no sinister designs on the independence of the country the lessons of the past year would be brought home to them in a most effective way. We can only hope that they are gradually coming into a reasonable frame of mind and are willing to make an agreement which they honestly intend to carry out whether the Dalai Lama return or not—"Pioneer."

NOTHING is yet settled in regard to the return of the Mission from Lhassa and there is no intention of withdrawning it until a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. Colonel Younghusband and his escort were at Kambajong at an elevation of 15,600 feet until 5th December, last year, and afterwards crossed 1,800 foot pass on the way to Chumbi without any ill effects whatever, A larger force spent the winter months of January, February and March this year at Phari and Tuna, both far more exposed and infinitely less provided with local supplies than is the city of Lhassa where many thousand Tibetan monks live permanently in the greatest comfort. The attitude of Tibetans has been vastly more conciliatory of late than was at first the case and it may reasonably be hoped that a settlement will now shortly be arrived at. A number of important points have still to be agreed to, however, and the Mission is fully prepared to remain at Lhassa throughout winter, should this prove necessary, it being obviously better to take this course than to run any risks of leaving matters in such a position as would necessitate another visit next spring. The report which has appeared, to the effect that a withdrawal is likely to commence about the 15th instant is a mere surmise, based upon the probability of a treaty being fully agreed to before that date. The Bharatpur Transport Corps is meanwhile being sent up at the request of the Durbar of that State who sportingly desire that it would be given the experience of conditions obtaining on active service. It will be employed upon the Teesta line of communications in Sikkim by which supplies for the Tibet Mission have throughout been sent.

JUBALPUR NOTES.

Since writing last, three Municipal wards have been declared, I believe, as plague infected, writes our Jubalpur correspondent. The daily number of deaths is not abnormally high, and from what I have been able to gather the duration of the disease in several cases, has been longer than is usual from start to finish in cases of plague, so that it is a moot question as to whether many deaths put down to plague were caused by that dire disease. Yesterday (the 2nd September,) there were no deaths from plague, so that the people of Jubalpur are hoping against hope that "John" plague (the front name must be borrowed from China) has not and is not going to establish itself for the second time in this rising town.

The European population, plague or no plague, is bent upon making the best of the fine weather we are having, for what with afternoon picnics, polo matches, hockey matches, guest nights at the several messes and "At Homes" and concerts at the several clubs and institutes, the entertainments and amusements are in all conscience sufficient to keep morbid fancies far, far away from plagues of kinds and tend to the realization of a cheerful present.

In addition to several other things barring wireless telegraphy and the motor car mania Messrs Nathan and Co. have opened a Turkish Bath almost opposite the Victoria Hospital. Vincent Corey, who does not pretend to vie with Lawrence and Mayo or with James Murray and Co., has opened out an optician's place of business in the Jubalpur City.

A Mahomedan 1st Class Magistrate convicted and sentenced, a "Badak" (Duck) to six months' rigorous imprisonment under an alternative charge, either of theft or of receiving stolen property, but on appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted the man. The case has caused some sensation in Police, Magisterial and lawyers' circles and is the subject of much comment.

Mr. P. C. Dutt, bar-at-law, who in addition to his forensic abilities, is reputed to be a mineralogist of no mean order, has succeeded in discovering mineral wealth in the bowels of the earth within the limits of these Provinces, and rumour has it, but how far that is true I cannot vouch for that, his mines have produced butter and pearls also. Solomon's mines will be the thrown quite in the shade eventually by Dutt's mines is the general opinion of those in the know of such matters.

Messrs Hathaway andCo and Messrs Trevillion and Clark and Co. will open out branch firms shortly at Jubalpur and two theatrical companies are also expected during this and next month; one is, I believe, the Dallas Company, which will be most welcome, knowing, as the Jubalpur public do, the merits of that Company. The scenic artiste of the other Theatrical Company has arrived and will shortly be busy with brush, paint and canvas.

Messrs. Louis DeSouza and Company from Allahabad have opened out a carriage building and repairing establishment at Sunny Side in the Civil Lines and if the firm are reasonable and moderate in their charges the Jubalpur public will have a much felt want supplied.

SURAT NOTES.

There is no rain, nor even a sign of it, writes our Surat correspondent, under Sunday's date. The outlook is anything but comforting. Two experimental works have been opened in the Olpad taluka, where the work of cultivation has very nearly ceased. Fodder and water will be sorely needed everywhere, if no more rain falls within the next fortnight.

The plague is working considerable havoc in this city, and the mortality is simply appalling. The figures of the week given here speak for themselves :—

	Number of plague deaths.	Total number of deaths.
27th August	33	93
28th Do.	29	93
29th Do.	23	102
30th Do.	27	105
31st Do.	24	99
1st Sept.	21	91
2nd Do.	41	112
Total	198	698

The Sanitary Committee of the local Municipality at a meeting on Friday last resolved to ask through the President the loan from the Surgeon-General to the Government of the services of one Assistant Surgeon and six hospital assistants, and permission to open a hospital for plague patients in the Parekh Dharamsala, near the Railway station. One hospital assistant will be in charge of this hospital, one will be engaged in the work of disinfecting the houses, while the rest will be employed as itinerants, going the round of the city enquiring where plague cases occur, and supplying medicines to the people who want them.

In view of the impending distress in the Presidency Government have issued a resolution cancelling all kinds of leave, except on medical certificate, granted to all officers in the Civil, Medical, Police, Forest, and Public Works departments, but not hitherto availed of by them.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund held under the presidency of Mr. Morison, the Collector, on the 2nd Instant it was resolved, that as the total amount collected up to date is only about Rs. 800, it is impossible to carry out the original idea of establishing a public garden, the amount should be handed over to the Municipality, if they agree to accept it to be expended on the purchase of benches for the Municipal Gardens, each bench to bear the inscription "Presented by the Victoria Memorial Fund, Surat."

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. MULJEE JAITHA AND COMPANY.

A SHAREHOLDER'S APPLICATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a rule nisi, issued at the instance of Pitamberdas Vandravandas, a shareholder of the New East India Press Company, Limited, in the case of Gangabai against Bhagavndas Walji and others calling upon the parties and the directors of the New East India Press Company and four other companies, to show cause why the order of the Court of the 26th February last, appointing Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Lalji Naranji and Bhagwandas Walji receivers of the firm of Mulji Jetha and Company, should not be so modified as to prevent those receivers from conducting the business of the five joint stock companies, of which Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company are secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared for the applicant Pitamberdas, the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiff, Gangabai; Mr. D. D. Davur instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw, and Soonderdas, appeared for Bhagwandas Walji, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Colah, for the New East India Press Company and four other Companies.

Mr. Strangman for the applicant, urged that the order of the 26th February was ultra vires and should be set aside, as having been passed by the Court inadvertently, but nevertheless without jurisdiction. He submitted that when the order was passed the attention of the Court was not drawn to article 115 of the Articles of Association of the Company and had that been done, the Court would not have made the order. Counsel argued that the article in question showed that only partners in the firm of Mulji Jetha and Company could be appointed secretaries and treasurers of the Company, and, therefore, the Court had gone beyond its powers in appointing the three gentlemen mentioned as receivers and entrusting to them the business of carrying on the agencies of the five companies. He, therefore, asked that the order might be treated as ultra vires, or in the alternative to so modify it as not to prejudice the rights of shareholders to appoint fresh agents.

Mr. Davur, in opposing the rule, submitted that it would be disastrous to the harmonious working of the companies if the order was disturbed.

Mr. Lowndes urged that the motion was quite unnecessary, its object being a mere academical discussion. If it were found that the order operated injuriously to the interests of the companies he represented, he thought, it would be quite open to them to come before the Court and have it modified. The companies had yet suffered no hardship at all.

The Hon. Mr. Scott submitted that the directors of the companies in question had acquiesced in the appointment of the receivers, and therefore the applicant had no "locus standi" at all. Section 503 of the Code empowered the Court to pass the order objected to, and overrode any provision of the Articles of Association.

His lordship, in delivering his judgment said the first question which arose was whether the Court had as a matter of fact appointed the three persons agents of the Company so as to contravene the provision of article 115. The order was made by himself and certainly nothing could have been further from his intention than to appoint any persons, agents of the Company that were not being represented before the Court. It was not a fact that he had appointed those receivers as agents of the companies but he had appointed them receivers of the firm of Messrs Mulji Jetha and Company, a part of whose business was the agency business of these companies. So long as Mulji Jetha and Company were the agents of the companies, their business might be carried on by the receivers. But if the companies did not like the arrangement, it was quite competent for them to pass a resolution that Mulji Jetha and Company should no longer be agents or secretaries and treasurers of the companies: and if that were done, this order of the Court would become inoperative. His lordship held that the order was not "ultra vires," and it was not necessary to modify it as suggested by Mr. Strangman. The application was therefore, dismissed with costs.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A DRAWN GAME.

The return match this season between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana, which was played on Sunday, excited a good deal of interest amongst cricket-lovers of the two communities, especially the Parsees, who were anxious to see the defeat experienced at the hands of the Hindus last month avenged. With the exception that neither D. D. Kanga or A. H. Mehta were able to don flannels, the Parsee Gymkhana had the services of all the players who have assisted the side regularly this season, while the Hindus only required Bhanda, their best all round player, to have made the eleven a thoroughly representative one. The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on a plumb wicket, and had play started punctually at the time arranged, 11 o'clock, the match, instead of ending in a draw most unsatisfactory for the Hindus, would probably have resulted in a victory for the latter who, when stumps were drawn, were in the better position. A good hour was lost in the morning owing to a dispute between the Parsee captain and the Hindus regarding the way in which the wickets had been pitched and it was 12 o'clock before a start was made. The spin of the coin enabled the Hindus to take first service of the wicket and P. K. Telang and Agasker, the first batsmen, started steadily, so steadily indeed, that when the latter was run out, only 30 had been scored as the result of 35 minutes' play. Telang who made 28 played a very much quieter game than usual and the same remark applies to most of the Hindu batsmen who were evidently determined to take no risks. Besides Telang, Pai (24), Baloo (25), Date (35) and Talpade (28) all made over twenty runs, and as three other men reached double figures the batting of the side was most consistent. The innings closed at 3-45 for 197, having lasted nearly three hours. But for bad judgment in running, the total would probably have been much larger, three batsmen Agasker, C. V. Mehta and Deo—throwing their wickets away. Warden and H. D. Kanga were the most successful bowlers tried by the Parsees. The Parsees were left with about two hours in which to get close upon 200 runs, but recognising this task to be too heavy for them played for a draw, and thanks chiefly to H. D. Kanga, were able to accomplish this, though they had many an anxious moment before the bell rang. From the start they were playing an uphill game, and until Kanga and Pavri became associated it looked any odds on the Hindus being able to get the whole side out in time. Kanga, who played a great innings, undoubtedly saved his side from defeat. He went in first wicket down and until just a few minutes before stumps were drawn, played with great caution, hardly making anything more than singles during the first hour he was batting. Of the total of 100 for five wickets he made 48 and was not out at the end. Baloo accounted for all five wickets and bowled splendidly considering that he received absolutely no assistance from the wicket. The draw was in favour of the Hindus, if anything, as having disposed of five of the best Parsee batsmen for 100 it is extremely unlikely that the remaining five batsmen would have doubled the score. In every department of the game the Hindus showed to advantage, their fielding even, which is usually considered their weak spot, being quite as smart and safe as that of the Parsees. The following are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr R V Agasker, run out	11
Mr P K Telang, b Warden	28
Mr M D Pai, b Pavri	24
Mr P Baloo, b Lalu	25
Mr R S Bhandare, c Mulla, b Warden	14
Mr C V Mehta, run out	0
Mr K A Date, b Vatcha	35
Mr W B Talpede, c Pavri, b H Kanga	28
Mr P S Dhargelker, not out	15
Mr D K Telang, b H Kanga	5
Mr R Deo, run out	1
Extras	8
Total	197

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Mr Commissariate, b Pai, b Baloo	0
Mr Parekh, b Baloo	4
Mr H Kanga, not out	48
Mr J D Mody l-b-w, b Baloo	14
Mr Saklatwalla, c Deo, b Baloo	6
Mr Pavri, c Dhargelker, b Baloo	20
Mr Lala Mr Vatcha Mr Warden Mr Mullah Mr Belgamwalla	To bat
Extras	8
Total	100

AFTER THE CRICKET MATCH.

ROW ON THE HINDU GROUND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, two Parsee youths named Kaikhushroo Edulji and Byramji Mancherji and a Hindu youth Govind Krishnaji stood charged with disorderly behaviour and assault on the Hindoo Gymkhana Ground on Sunday evening after the cricket match between the Hindu and the Parsee Gymkhana. Mr. Shapur Spencer appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2. Police sepoy No. 1454 deposed to hearing the three accused joining in the cry of "Kaoo Kaoo Hurray!" He then saw umbrellas flying in the air and a squabble ensued. Accused No. 1 used his umbrella freely against a Goanese named Manual De Souza. The witness caught hold of the accused and snatched the umbrella from his hand which had been torn and broken in the fight.

All the three accused pleading not guilty, Mr. De Souza was called as a witness for the prosecution. He said he was passing along by the scene of disturbance when the first accused asked him, addressing him in most indecent language, where he was going. The witness retorted that the accused had no right to ask him where he was going. Then blows of umbrellas were dealt to him by many Parsees who surrounded him, amongst whom accused No. 1 was the first to raise his umbrella.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, said the scene of disturbance was a public ground in as much as the cricket match of that day had finished. He himself was not present while the assault took place to say how it came about. To prevent such disturbances that took place at other matches played on the Hindoo Gymkhana Ground, the Bombay Improvement Trust allowed the Secretary of the Gymkhana to have a fence of wire ropes put round the ground. The exact place of disturbance was the piece of ground belonging to the Hindoo Gymkhana but according to an agreement, as soon as the ground ceased to be used by the Gymkhana it became a public ground and when the Gymkhana wanted it, it was closed against the public.

For the prosecution witnesses were called in the person of police sepoys Nos. 738 and 1466.

Mr. Spencer for the defence said that the broken umbrella produced in the Court did not belong to the first accused whose umbrella was intact. The evidence for the prosecution was contradictory. The affair was a petty squabble, and the accused were perhaps not the real persons who assaulted the Goanese and therefore he asked that the case be dealt with leniently and the accused be warned and discharged.

The Magistrate said the assault on the Goanese was unprovoked and it was a severe assault the accused Nos. 1 and 2 made upon him. From the evidence he did not see anything that went against the third accused, whom, he therefore ordered to be discharged and fined accused Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 10 each.

FAMINE PROSPECTS IN KATHIAWAR.

The rainfall this side is very meagre this year, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. Famine is declared and relief works will shortly be thrown open, in the villages under Bhownagar State. Those who predicted that this year's monsoon would be very poor are congratulating themselves on their correct prediction.

It is very hot during the day, while after midnight a cold breeze starts indicating that the monsoon has now taken its departure. The people had of course some hope that it would rain on the new "Nakshatra" that took place a few days since, but no rain came and thus their last ray of hope has been extinguished.

The "Gokal Ashtami" fair which is held at its best at Wadhwan city, every year was this year very poorly attended owing to the prospects of famine.

10, Blaithroyd, Southowram, Halifax, Eng.

In Dec., 1899, I was cured of piles by Doan's Ointment. I want to say now—20 months after—that this cure has been permanent, and that I have had no return of the old complaint (Signed) Matthew, Farrar. (Of all Chemists.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

The fourteenth annual athletic and sporting meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held during the week commencing on the 10th and ending on the 15th proximo. The following is the programme, for which entries will close on the 24th instant :—

ATHLETIC SPORTS—10th and 11th OCTOBER.

1. 100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
2. 1-4 mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
3. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
4. 1-2 mile Flat Race.
5. High Jump, will not be held unless 4 bona fide entries.
6. Long Jump, will not be held unless 4 bona fide entries.
7. Throwing Cricket Ball, will not be held unless 6 bona fide entries.
8. Putting the Shot, will not be held unless 6 bona fide entries.
9. 120 yards Veterans' Handicap (members only).
10. 150 yards Flat Race. Handicap (members only).
11. 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap (members only).
12. 1-4 mile Steeplechase (Rugby Football-playing members).
13. 100 yards Flat Race, open to all-comers.
14. 1-4 mile Flat Race open to all-comers.
15. 1-2 mile Flat Race, open to all-comers.
16. 1-4 mile (native soldiers only), open to all amateurs.
17. 1-2 mile Steeplechase (native soldiers only).
18. 100 yards Flat Race (schoolboys under 14 years).
19. Two-legged Race (schoolboys under 14 years.)
20. 200 yards Flat Race (schoolboys 14 years of age and over).
21. Tug-of-war A and B.
22. 100 yards Flat Race (open to native soldiers only).
23. 1-2 mile Flat Race (open to British sailors and soldiers only).
24. 1-2 mile Steeplechase (open to British sailors and soldiers only).

Events Nos. 1 to 8 are open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, and officers of the Navy and Army, and gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for these events, but who are not members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the joint honorary secretaries with a view to their being made honorary members.

Events Nos. 9 to 11, inclusive, are open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans' Race, members must have resided not less than ten years in the East.

Event No. 12 is open to Rugby Football-playing members of the Bombay Gymkhana only who have been playing during the past season.

Events Nos. 13 to 15 are open to all comers, and the prizes in these events will be :—First, value not less than Rs. 100, second, value Rs. 30; and third, value Rs. 10.

Events Nos. 16, 17, and 22 are open to native soldiers only, who must be entered by an officer.

Events Nos. 18 to 20 are open to representatives from schools belonging to the B. H. S. A. A. (not more than two boys for each race from any one school).

Events Nos. 23 and 24 are open to British sailors and soldiers, and prizes in these events will be Rs. 60 first; Rs. 30, second; and Rs. 10 third.

Event No. 21-A. is open to teams of eight from all clubs—The Royal Navy, British Regiments, or Royal Artillery Batteries. (Two batteries from one station may combine to send a team or teams.)

Event No. 21-B. is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments and Lascars employed in the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine.

The Amateur Athletic Association rules for competitions will be observed.

MOUNTED SPORTS—12th AND 13th OCTOBER AND EXTRA DAY on 15th OCTOBER.

No. 1.—Tent-pegging—Individual—(a) Horses; (b) Ponies.

No. 2.—Tent-pegging by Section of Four—Two runs. (a) In line; (b) Echelon. Points will be given for style and dressing. Four cups, value Rs. 25 each, presented by the Bombay Light Horse.

No. 2-A.—Same as No. 2—Open to Native Cavalry and the Bombay Mounted Police only—Entrance free.

No. 3.—Jumping Competition for Horses.

No. 4.—Jumping Competition for Ponies (14-2 and under).

No. 5.—Jumping by Sections—Over 9 jumps. Four cups, value Rs. 25 each, presented by the officers, Bombay Light Horse.

No. 6.—Pony Scurry Handicap—(Cup valued at Rs. 49) For all ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50, or over and that have competed but not necessarily raced at the sports during the season. Distance handicap. Catch weights over 11 stone.

No. 7.—Horse Scurry Handicap.—(Cup valued at Rs. 49). For all horses that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and that have competed but not necessarily raced at the sports during the season. Distance handicap. Catch-weights over 12 stone.

No. 8.—"Lloyd-Lindsey" Competition—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half section. The second half section must not dismount until the first half section has remounted. Each half-section must break, with polo balls, two chatties hung on posts, team to return over same course. Points given for time, style and dressing.

No. 9.—Section Leading—No. 3 to ride one horse and lead three others over jumps. Cup value Rs. 50, presented by Major T. W. Cadle, A.-D.-C., Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

No. 10—Polo Ball Race.

No. 11—Spiral (bending) race.

No. 12—Ladies' Nomination—Events will be named later.

No. 13.—Ladies' Nomination—Events will be named later.

No. 14.—Tilting for Lady and Gentleman.

No. 15.—Obstacle Race for Lady and Gentleman—The couple holding a ribbon to ride a given course together.

No. 16.—"V C" Race.—To ride over jump and rescue dummy from zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

No. 17.—Postillion Race—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.

No. 18.—Pony Hurdle Race—(Cup value Rs. 49). For all ponies 14-2 under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over.

Arabs and C.-B, Catch-weights 10st. 7lbs. and over. Walers and English. Catch-weights 12st 7lbs.

No. 19.—Consolation Scurry.—(Cup value Rs. 49). For all horses and ponies that have run but have not won in the scurries at the meeting. Distance handicap. Catch-weights over 11st. 7lbs.

"M. A. P." AND MISS ELEANOR ROBSON.

TO THE EDITOR "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to correct the statement appearing in your "Green Room Gossip" on Saturday to the effect that Miss Eleanor Robson, the young and distinguished American Actress now in London has not been seen as Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" or as yet in the field of Shakespeare at all. I find it difficult to understand how such a statement could have crept in, followed, as it is, by the suggestion that her appearance in a play entitled "In a Balcony" has been confused with the "balcony scene" in Shakespeare's great love tragedy. Miss Robson appeared in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, in 1902 and in the Spring of 1903 toured the principal cities of America in the same play; and though scarcely more than twenty when she essayed the role her presentation of Juliet met with universal praise and added considerably to her reputation. Through the courtesy of her Manager Mr. G. E. Tyle, I received excerpts from a large number of press criticisms from which I extract the following: The critic of the Chicago Trebune says her Juliet is the most satisfying so far as poetic beauty, personal charm, and dramatic accuracy are concerned that the American stage had seen since before the time of Mary Anderson, and another. "It is as though this child of genius had come from the legendary days of old Verona bringing with her the soul of Juliet . . . Her Juliet is as real as the lines of Shakespeare." Such rapid rise to critical and popular favor often has its penalties in histrionic art, but in Miss. Robson's case her success has led only to more earnest and painstaking work speaking of her own performance she modestly said "My hopes are centered in the desire to do the best I can with this undertaking, to prove a not unworthy follower in the long line of Juliets, to win the approval of the great theatre-going public—an approval which may be regarded as indicative of the 'belief that my work, if not well done, is conscientiously done.' I have taken some interest in her career, and now that she is in London I hope that an opportunity will be given to lovers of the Drama there to see her Juliet and that one who has so early in her career attained to such heights of artistic achievement will give us more interpretations of the great master and let us see her Imogen, her Viola, and her Rosalind.—Yours &c.,

J. W. HILLIER.

Professor Rarczynski, of Cracow University-class, discovered that dysentery is due to the bacillus of Schiga and Krause. He expects that he will soon discover a serum against the disease.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Monday.—The depression in the bay is apparently approaching Orissa and has given rain North of the East Coast and lower Bengal, rain has decreased in Burma and local rain has fallen in Assam North Bengal East Central Provinces while light local showers are reported from parts of the Peninsula. Among the more important amounts are Narayangunj 2 1-2 inches a Akyab, Sambalpur, Balasore 2 Mymensing, Vizagapatam, 1 1-2 Minbu, Calcutta, Bogra, Cuttack, Salem, Kotah, Chaibassa, False Point Gogalpur, Bhamo and Thayetmyo half an inch. The temperature of the past day was in moderate to considerable excess, East Punjab, South Central Provinces the Deccan, South east Coast and in slight to moderate excess in the United Provinces. It was considerable to largely below normal in Baluchiston, Kashmir and the interior of Burma. The depression in the bay will probably cross the Orissa Coast during the day and give rain in lower Bengal North of the East Goast Chota Nagpur and the East Central Provinces. Local rain probable in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, South Peninsula.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

The steamer Clematis, Captain F. Munro, left Karachi on the 26th August, homeward bound with a cargo of wheat. During the voyage she encountered bad weather on the Arabian Coast, during which she stranded and sustained a serious damage to her bottom. There being no dry dock on the coast ports, where she could make good the damage, she arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening and entered the Victoria Dock, where she has been discharging her cargo after which she will be dry docked for repairs.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Monday the 5th September.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. The barometer is now in slight to considerable excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Karwar and Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The day temperature is generally above normal in many places, the excess ranging from 5° to 8° at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Amraoti, Khandwa, Rajkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Lahore. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 80° at Balgaum and the minimum from 81° at Sirsa to 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is only partially cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen at 11 stations, out of which Jaipur reports about half an inch, Malegaon, Karwar and Madras about a quarter of an inch and the rest a slight drizzle.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient is becoming day by day weaker on the whole of the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and pressure is steadily remaining in excess of normal over a large area. Under the circumstances no rain beyond local scattered showers is to be expected.

Summary of weather during the week ending 3rd September in the Trades region.

Mauritius (Latitude 20° S.).—Pressure was almost steady and about ·050" in defect of normal. Winds were east-south-easterly and little less than usual in force. No rain was recorded.

Zanzibar (Latitude 6° S).—Pressure had fallen slightly and was fairly normal. Winds were south-south-easterly and about normal in force. No rain was recorded.

Seychelles (Latitude 5° S.).—Pressure had fallen slightly and was slightly in defect of normal. Winds were southerly and normal in force. An inch of rain fell.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	16*
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	12	9	83
Total plague deaths to date	276,719	228,683	
Same date last year	18	18	86

*1 Remd, to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*1	2

*Imported from Satara

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

CHANCELLORS TWAIN.

The office of Lord Chancellor is not wholly a killsport. Lord Halsbury can take himself and his Great Seal to the Highlands, an he be so minded Cairns did. It so happened that the authority of the Chancellor was needed for certain patents, so after him went the official Chaff-wax. Lord Cairns was out for deer. When he returned at night, the official awaited him. Lamps were burning in the court-yard at Braemore, and there, in the centre of a group of ponies laden with deer, the wax was melted and the Seal affixed, and the business of the world sent merrily on. Cairns neatly celebrated the event in the following entry in the visitors' book: "About this date a great seal was for the first time seen in this part of the coast, and was allowed to depart, not only unmolested, but thankful and happy, carrying away impressions of Braemore more lasting than any which it made while there."

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS.

Admirals Togo and Kamimura ought to be devoutly thankful that have neither an old-time British Board of Admiralty, nor a Napoleon under whom to serve. Were they so circumstanced, the heads of both would be in danger to-day. True, they have won a great battle apiece, but they have not sent all the enemy's ships the bottom; nor brought them into port prizes. Victory and zealous effort did not count in the days to which one refers. Villeneuve was called in haste from the West Indies to sink any British man-of-war which dare show herself in the Chops of the Channel, what time Napoleon's army of invasion was being ferried over to England. But there happened on the scene Sir Robert Calder, who flung his fifteen sail of the line and two frigates against the twenty sail of the line three 50-gun ships, and four frigates of Willeneave. The latter was driven into Brest his squadron dispersed, and several of his ships lost. Yet, because Calder had not sunk or captured every French ship he was court-martialled! Nelson when he heard of it was furious and insisted that Calder should have his (Nelson's) own flagship the Prince of Wales, in which to go home with colours flying and drums beating.

BRAVERY'S REWARD.

Napoleon was just as harsh in regard to Trafalgar and Dumanoir. If the latter, he said, had had a little of Nelson's blood, the French had been victorious. I ought to have had Dumanoir's head cut off," he said cheerfully. Napoleon's estimate of Wellington was not generous: "He was fortunate for once, and knows that it could not happen a second time," he said. Perhaps it was because he himself was not responsible for the ordering of the battle of Trafalgar that he so highly commended the conqueror of that day. Nelson is a brave man, he asserted. Do not you all think more highly of him than of the best engineers who construct fortification? Nelson had what a mere engineer officer can never acquire. I grant you that a good engineer or a constructor may be a very useful man, but I never liked to reward him like a man who had risked his life and shed his blood."

WHOSE THE BLAME?

The plan to unite the Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets having so signally and disastrously failed, upon whom will the blame fall? One of our own chapters of naval history would have been very differently written had compliance with instructions been forthcoming. Had not Nelson refused to withdraw from action, there would have been no victory at Copenhagen. There is an interesting bit of history behind that signal which Nelson disregarded. "I will make the signal of recall," said Sir Hyde Parker to Admiral Domett, "for Nelson's sake. If he is in a condition to continue the action successfully, he will disregard it; if not it will be an excuse for his retreat, and no blame will be imputed to him." Domett besought the Commander-in-Chief not to make the signal, at least not until personal communication had first been opened, but Parker insisted, saying that by so doing he removed the responsibility from Nelson's shoulders. The fire of the Danes, he thought, was too hot to oppose, and it would be cowardly to leave Nelson to bear the whole shame, if shame there should be, of the failure. We know what was happening on board Nelson's ship. "Leave off action?" he was saying. No, damn the signal. Keep mine for closer battle flying—and nail it to the mast!"

IN THE FAMILY.

The British Association, whose annual meetings are being held at Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. Balfour, has only once before enjoyed the distinction of seeing a First Minister of the Crown at its head. Oxford, which years before had canonised Lord Salisbury in the reredos of one of its college chapels, was the city selected by the British Association in the year which saw Lord Salisbury as its president. His nephew, being a Cambridge man, naturally enough, then, presides in the Cambridge year. Not of course, that this is the first meeting of the Association at Cambridge; this is the fourth congress there a number equalling that of those held at Oxford. The latter name will always quicken the pulse of those familiar with the history of the Association, for it was there, four-and-fourty years ago that there came about one of the most notable and exciting discussions which have ever arisen at these great symposia.

THE ANCESTRAL APE

The battle was over the Origin of Species. The fire had been kindled on the Thursday by an insignificant paper discussed with some bitterness. One the Saturday there was electricity in the air. Another trifle was to be made the excuse for a battle royal. It was only the paper of the New York professor, who wanted to know "Are we a fortuitous concourse of atoms? Samuel Wilberforce, crammed to the throat" by Owen, as his opponents say, made his famous speech, in which he spoke with "inimitable spirit, emptiness and unfairness . . . ridiculed Drawin badly and Huxley savagely, but all in such dulcet tones, so persuasive a manner, and in such well-turned periods" that the task of the man who had to follow him was hard indeed. But he had asked Huxley to say, "Is it on his grandfather's or his grandmother's side that the ape ancestry comes in?" Huxley's reply marked his real entry into the arena of debate. "I should feel it no shame," he said, "to have risen from such an origin. But I should feel it a shame to have sprung from one who prostituted the gifts of culture and of eloquence to the service of prejudice and falsehood."

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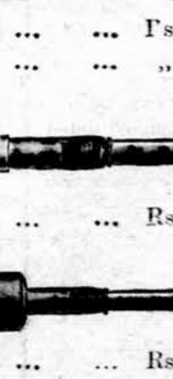

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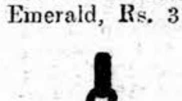

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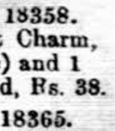

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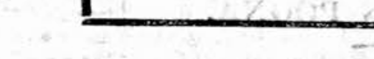

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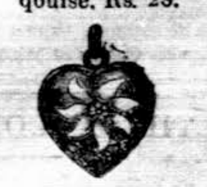

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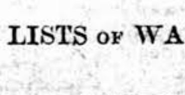

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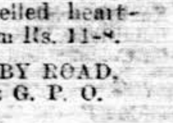

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

His fourscore years little annoy that most original and indefatigable of scientists, Mr. Francis Galton. It was by no means enough for him momentarily to emerge from his seclusion in order to bring his new science of Eugenics before the public at the recent meeting of the Sociological Society—nor even to close that meeting by his brilliant invective directed against several distinguished critics—including at least three medical men of note who seemed to think themselves living thirty years ago. On the contrary Mr. Galton has since been working harder than ever, and contributes to last week's "Nature" a most important and interest paper, in which he summarises the first fruits of his labours. The question arose; Are there nor certain breeds or stocks or families in all communities which contribute far more than the average share to the sum of those communities mental and moral products? His previous work upon hereditary genius had led Mr. Galton to believe that the answer to this question is a most decided affirmative. Exceptionally gifted families must exist, whose race is a valuable asset to the nation. Mr. Galton suggested, in his original paper, that it would be not only possible, but extremely useful to make a register of gifted families, and this project he will undoubtedly put into effect within a short time.

Meanwhile he has written to every Fellow of the Royal Society, asking for the names and achievements of their noteworthy kinsfolk, and this latest paper is entitled Distribution of Successes, and of Natural Ability Among the Kinsfolk of Fellows of the Royal Society. There is certainly no doubt whatever that the result of the inquiry entirely confirms the opinion at which Mr. Galton had already arrived. The work has been done in the Galtonian manner, without any narrowness with the utmost ingenuity, and with a mathematical basis. "Noteworthiness" is interpreted in a properly comprehensive sense. The pioneer of a new industry, the great commercial man, the woman who is in any sense a social leader or has a record of successful educational or philanthropic work, are appraised as readily as the Minister of State, the scientists, or the musician. Indeed the lists of qualifications are most interesting reading—not without some touches of humour, as in the phrase "Member of Parliament, but subject to reservation." Many of the replies from the various F.R.S. are of interest, such as these—judged sufficient to give a woman a place in Mr. Galton's table:—Learned both Greek and Hebrew unassisted," and "Had a great and recognised influence in forming the character of her (distinguished) sons." Noteworthiness, for Mr. Galton's purpose, was defined as including any success—such as those mentioned above—equal in its way to the attainment of the Fellowship of the Royal Society by a man of science.

One cannot deal here as one would like to do with all the questions raised, and, in some measure, answered in this paper of Mr. Galton's—such questions as that of the relations between success and natural ability on the one hand, and favouring circumstances on the other. Mr. Galton's former conclusion is further supported, that there is a uniform rate of regression towards mediocrity. On the average, the sons of the genius are less distinguished than he, but above the average; whilst the sons of the criminal or dolt are less criminal or stupid than he, but below the average. This, of course, is a law which Mr. Galton discovered long ago.

But the important matter is to recognise that, despite such at present in explicable facts as the occurrence of a Burns or a Shakespeare—the latter with seven utterly undistinguished brothers, was is not?—there do exist gifted families which constitute the nucleus, in any given epoch, of a nation's moral and mental productive power.

Perhaps a concrete instance will be of service. Mr. Galton finds nine really gifted families connected with Fellows of the Royal Society, "two or three of whom are exceptionally gifted." One may guess the name of the first among these latter. There are at least three distinguished brothers, all F. R. S., one of whom is giving the popular lecture at the present meeting of the British Association. Their father was the immortal Charles Darwin—the greatest naturalist since Aristotle. His grandfather was Erasmus Darwin, poet, physician, and biologist; and he had in his veins some of the blood of Josiah Wedgwood. Furthermore, he was a cousin of the founder of the new science of Biometrics, not to mention Eugenics, Mr. Francis Galton. What if Erasmus Darwin had never married?

The first instalment of specimens collected by the National Antarctic Expedition, consisting of the collection of seal skins obtained in the pack ice and in McMurdo Straits in the polar summers of 1901-1902 and 1903-1904, has arrived at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Professor Raczynski, of Cracow University, has discovered, after a series of experiments, in which he was assisted by Professor Nowak and Dr. Droba what he claims to be the cause of dysentery. He asserts that the disease is due to the bacillus discovered by Schiga and Krause, since experiments made with that bacillus on rabbits, dogs, and cats resulted in symptoms similar to dysentery. He expects that it will soon be possible to discover a serum against the disease.

The American Line steamer Westmorland, from Philadelphia which arrived at Queenstown on Aug. 16, brings intelligence of a strange phenomenon experienced by the British ship Mohican, in the Atlantic., on Aug. 1, while on a voyage to Philadelphia. A cloud of phosphoric appearance enveloped the vessel, magnetising everything on board. Capt. Urquhart says the vessel and crew had a fiery coating. When the sailors saw it they looked at the needle, and it was moving like an electric fan. He ordered several of the crew to move some iron chains lying on the deck, the sailors could not remove them although they did not weigh more than 75 lb. each, everything was magnetised, and chains, bolts, spikes, and bars adhered to the decks as if they had been riveted. The cloud was so dense that it was impossible for the vessel to proceed. He could not see beyond the decks, and everything appeared a mass of glowing fire. Suddenly the cloud lifted, the phosphorescence on the ship began to fade, and in a few minutes the cloud passed away and could be seen moving over the sea.

An archæological find of the greatest interest has been made by Pastor Lohmann, chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey, in North Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub King of Schamol who reigned 800 years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semetic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money. Apart from this discovery, Pastor Lohmann found several new Hittite has relief as Marach.

A German scientific Review contains some interesting notes on a discovery said to have been made by Lieut.-Col. Dahm at the old Roman fort of Aliso, near Haltern. At a depth of nine feet underground, the surface of which was, it was claimed, proved to have remained undisturbed since the Roman occupation, 54 fragments of various clay "pipes" were found. Their shape was almost uniform, and they could be divided into three groups, one of which was characterised by clumsy and very rough workmanship. The other groups were of much finer make, and decorated with figures and Roman characters. From marks found on all of them, it was evident that they had been used for smoking. That the effect of narcotic fumes was not unknown to the Romans is confirmed by Herodotus and Pliny, who mention that several barbaric Oriental nations were accustomed to enclose themselves in air-tight felt tents, in order to inhale the stupefying fumes of burned hemp seed and cypress grass. In the Berlin Ethnological Museum some prehistoric clay vessels may be seen, which are supposed to have been used for this purpose.

In this week's "Punch" a cartoon by Mr. Sambourne, is entitled "A Mixed Bag." The cartoon shows Mr. Balfour dressed in the garb of a sportsman on the moors. He has a gun under his left arm, while his right hand strokes his chin meditatively. "Mr. Punch" is represented as the gillie, the pony employed to carry the game browsing contentedly near by. The Prime Minister asks "What's the bag?" and Donald McPunch smilingly replies, pointing over his shoulder, and holding up a solitary bird labelled "Licensing Bill," "Ye've just got one bird, but (encouragingly)—ye've hur-r-t several of the gentlemen," indicating the Cabinet Minister who resigned last autumn—the Duke of Devonshire, with his arm in a sling, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, with his knee bandaged, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, prone on his back among the rocks. Mr. Partridge's cartoon dealing with Tibet is entitled "Business First." It shows the outer door of the Grand Lama's monastery at Lhassa, with a placard affixed stating "Out—back in three years." Outside the door and apparently preparing to free from his pursuers, is a lama held firmly by the tail by the British lion clothed as a British officer. In the left hand the British representative holds a document labelled "Anglo-Tibetan Treaty," and says:—"Yes, that's all right, my friend. You may go away for three "hundred" years if you like. But this has got to be signed first."

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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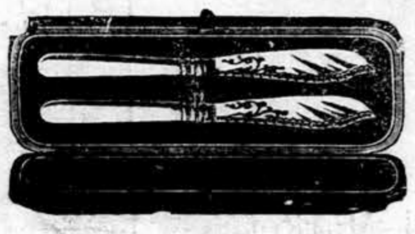

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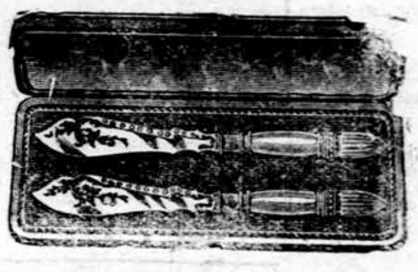

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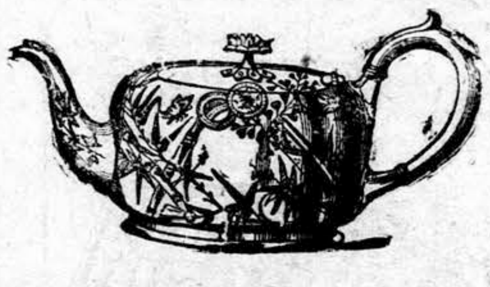

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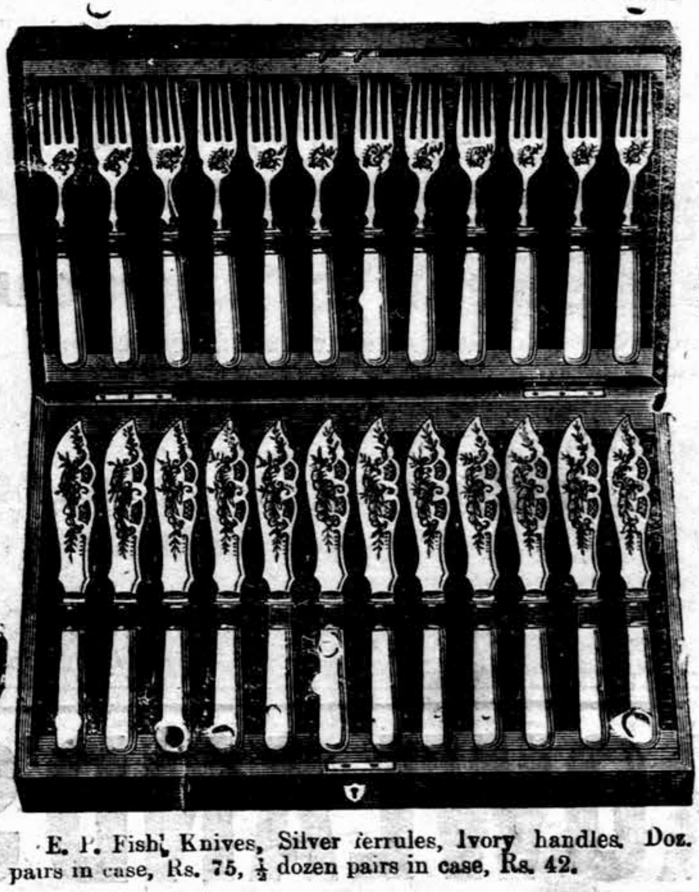

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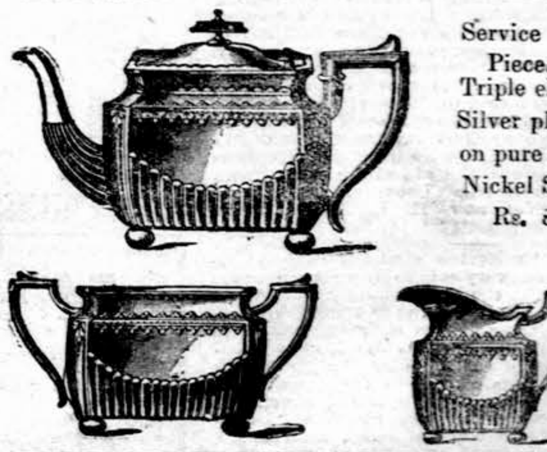

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